The Brand that is giving complete SATISFACTION for more than 12 years. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

The choice of novice and experienced CYCLISTS Recommended by WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. Bombay & Poona.

VOL. VI NO. 34 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1918. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. and O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 133 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 561,491.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WE MANUFACTURE
FINE WHITE
THYMOL B. P.
Quotation on Request.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
Bombay No. 4.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £3,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
50, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumu
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point.)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank:

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 22,100,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Changchun	Calcutta	Rangoon
Darien (Dalne)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fongtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Seattle (U.S.A.)
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angeles (Cal U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
Kaiyuan	Pekin	Tsinanfu
	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 297,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED .....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP .....Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND .....Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.
Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

E. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA
CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Serenbam	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, PHILIPPINES ISLAMANILA, Bangkok, Siam.

Batavia	Saigon	Cebu	Puket
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Hoile	
Medan			

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS.—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminister Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principle commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

Esplanade Road.
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours.—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday.—10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

THE MERCANTILE BANKOF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £562,500
Reserve Fund £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,500,000
old Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
angkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kawla Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. M. WILSON,
Agent.

50, Churchgate Street. 28

INSURANCE

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed ..... Rs. 1,20,00 0000
Claims paid exceeds..... Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds... Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED.

Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.
(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.
(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.
(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan.
42, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company

FUNDS OVER	CLAIMS PAID OVER
Rs. 5,50,00,000	Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTIAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

TURKO ROMAN BATH,

WITH MASSAGE AND VIBRATORY MASSAGE.

Separate arrangements for Ladies.
Restorer and Preserver of HEALTH, STRENGTH AND BEAUTY.
Highly appreciated by the medical world.

Open: 8 a.m., to 9 p.m. Sundays not excepted.

Chambers: 303, Hornby Road, Bombay opposite Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.

Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

'FASHION—UP-TO-MARK.'

USE Our "English," "French," "Chinese" and "Japanese" Silk's and highly finished "Art Embroidery."

CHIC AND BEAUTY IN EVERY THREAD.

OUR Stock leads the fashion of the day and our patrons are the leaders of "fashion-up-to-date" *Our Show Room is a veritable palace of*

MODERN SILK FOR MODERN DRESSES.

SILKS Our Show Room is a Palace of Silk goods, To visit it is a *"Study in Modern fashion"* and modern Dress materials. *Your visit Solicited.*

AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 29, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT FORAS ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai and Co., Attorneys for Ali Akbar Hasanally Fyzee and Ali Ashar Hasanally Fyzee and of Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for Ali Azhar Hasanally Fyzee, Ali Athar Hasanally Fyzee, Her Highness Lady Nazli Rafia Begum, Begum Atiya Fyzee Rahamin and Zohra Begum Hasanally Fyzee who are the joint owners, Messrs. Bennett and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the day time and place mentioned against the lot the following valuable landed property:—

Property at Foras Road to be sold THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 8th day of February, 1918, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold ground with the messuage tenements chawls or ranges of buildings standing thereon situate at Foras Road in the Registration sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of assessment under E Ward No. 2990 to 3003 and Street Nos. 1 to 87 Foras Road and bearing new survey Nos. 6922 and 6923 and containing by admeasurement six thousand nine hundred and forty-four square yards and four-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the East by the house of Cursetji Sethna on or towards the West by a vacant piece of land belonging to Shiolal Motilal on or towards the North by the stable owned by Ooomer Jamal and on or towards the South by Foras Road aforesaid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhoy and Co Solicitors High Court, at their Office No. 135, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 9th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.

1 second-hand rubber tyred landau with a bay Arab horse and harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE ELECTRIC CEILING FANS AND LIGHTS.

On TUESDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Elphinstone Circle opposite the garden in the old premises of the Alliance Bank Building, a very valuable collection of rich artistic design teakwood and blackwood furniture by Benjamin, Roberts Wimbridge and McKenzie consisting of rich tapestry lined drawing room cushion chairs, highback cushion chairs, Chesterfield sofa, glass and panel door almyrahs, wardrobes, one elegant rich dressing chest of drawers iron bedsteads with mattresses easy chairs, and low chairs, bentwood folding chairs, towel-horses coil linen basket, one handsome strong mohogany full size billiard table by Lazarus of Calcutta with balls, cues on stand, marking boards, pictures and coir mattress round billiard table, large brass full size electric billiard table lamp, mohoganized billiard benches with foot rests drawing room cabinets card table, one large enamelled bath tub with plated cocks for hot and cold bath, 5 minimox fire extinguishers, electric ceiling fans of three blades, electric chandeliers, bronze electric bracket lamps, electric pendant lamps with elegant egg shaped glass shades, Jost fan, Australian safe, ice box, letter box, etc., etc., the property of the Agent, The Alliance Bank of Simla, Ltd., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE MULLS.

On TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Ali Asgar and Ahmed Gurji, and on account and risk of Messrs. Haji Hoosein Lari and Co.:—

4 bales out of 10 bales of White Mulls No. 1900, each 150 pieces bearing mark H.A.A / 330—1674/77.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale

RARE OPPORTUNITY
BONA-FIDE SALE.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND ARTISTIC FURNITURE.

Rare opportunity to Rajas, Princes and Wealthy Gentlemen to decorate Halls, Drawing Rooms, Temples, Museums and Gardens.

On SUNDAY, the 17th February, 1918, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, the remainihg undermentioned furniture (brought from Junagad for the purposes of sale), at the ground floor of "Raval" Building, opposite N. Powell and Co., Lamington Road, Girgaum, very valuable and handsome rare

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.—(*Contd*)

artistic furniture, such as Bohemian cut glass, bedsteads, round tables, arm chairs, big mirrors, caskets, plates, vases, Bohemian glass double swings, mirror sofas, one shell pattern drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, brass bedsteads, gold embroidered rugs, sarees, borders, musk, amber, and very old Silajit electric chandeliers, large mirror door almyrahs, writing tables, dressing and wash-hand tables, cabinets, brass bedsteads, drawing room suite of sofa and chairs, rich vases and figures and many other articles too numerous to describe.

The property of the late Vazir Saheb Bhandinbhai, C.I.E., of Junagad.

Catalogues will be published and the above on view four days before the sale.

N.B.—We recommend the public to view the articles as they are very seldom seen in Bombay.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th proximo, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Alexandra House, Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder, near Taj Mahal Hotel, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood mahogany and rose wood furniture by Dewjee Canjee and others, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, old Chinaware, solid silver presentation, cups, very rich beaded screens and purdahs, sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, sideboards and dumbwaiters, drawing room sofas and easy chairs, Singapore cane chairs, carriage clock by "Bennett" rich cabinets, Persian and Brussels carpets, large durries, electric lamps, glass door book cases, one lot books, fancy brass ornaments, teakwood and iron single bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, cloth and gown presses, writing tables, teapoys, rich engravings and oil paintings, English ice box, tin lined large boxes, one very handsome table ornament, (model-tree, made of solid silver wire beautifully fitted with mother o' pearls and shells with glass dome brought from West Indies China matting, aluminium utensils, garden, etc., etc. The property of R. H. H. Hopkins, Esqu., Shipping Master.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 8th February, 1918.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND UNCLAIMED BOOKED AND UNBOOKED ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, 23rd February, 1918, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at the Railway Company Goods Depot, Colaba, next to the Tramway Co.'s Stables.

A quantity of valuable and unclaimed booked and unbooked articles, etc.

A descriptive list of the booked articles can be seen at any station on the broad gauge section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th February, 1918.

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 52 Medows Street.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF 33 PACKAGES (BALES OR CASES) WHITE NAINSUKH.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 8th February 1918 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) by order of Shah Kanaiyalal Vrijlal at his shop at Laxmidas Khimji Market 1st Galli and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Thakar Laxmidas Bhimji:—

33 packages (bales or cases) White Nainsukh No. 7495-97, 5225-45 or others.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE TO-DAY, AT 3-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF 4 BALES CHECKS.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by public auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 8th February, 1918, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), by order of Sheth Ramkishnadas Babu'al at his shop at Laxmidas Khimji Market 3rd Galli, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Multani Moolchand Telumal.

3 bales Checks No. 1201 Kastur Mill each of 60 pieces.
1 bale Checks No. 5555 100 pieces.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI, & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th Feb., 1918.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

"Wanted," "To be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 8 annas per insertion; every additional word ½ anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line or Re. 1 per inch.. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in Advance.

** Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:*

THE MANAGER,

"Bombay Chronicle" Office,

No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Payable Strictly in Advance.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly.....	Rs. 30-0	Rs 35-0
Half-yearly..	„ 16-0	„ 18-0
Quarterly ..	„ 8-0	„ 9-0
Monthly	„ 3-0	„ 3-8
Single Copy.....	TWO Annas.	

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly	Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0
Single Copy	ONE Anna.	

All subscriptions commence on and from the 1st or 15th day of the month; broken periods preceding the subscription date are counted at 2 annas per copy.

Monthly Subscribers should send their Subscription in advance, regularly, to maintain continuous supply.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

A SUCCESSFUL System of BETTING at the RACES. Race Results to date prove it. Send 8 annas to WALEY HOPE, Post Box No. 411, G. P. O., Bombay. 2231

INDIAN CHEESE—Great improvement on preceding stocks. As supplied to Government Hospitals, Transports and the Mercantile Marine. A good keeping cheese JAMES CONNELL, Victoria Hotel, Prince's Dock, Bombay. 2210

EDUCATIONAL.

THE Committee of the Mazagon Deaf and Dumb Institution have arranged to give free education to both boys and girls of every nationality. Apply to the PRINCIPAL, in the School premises, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon. 2258

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Experienced TYPIST, Portuguese preferred. Start Salar Rs. 30. Apply in own handwriting to Box No. 747, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle. 2269

WANTED—SUB-OVERSEERS experienced in practical work. Apply Box No. 732, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle.' 2206

WANTED—An experienced SALESMAN by an Export and Import firm for all Japan Sundries and Piecegoods. One with thorough experience need apply. Good salary and commission offered. Apply to Box No. 734, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle.' 2222

WANTED for Indian Army Depot a PAY CLERK with previous experience in Departmental or Regimental Offices. Pay Rs. 30—5—40 to suitable man. Apply forwarding testimonials, etc. to ADJUTANT DEPOT, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry, Belgaum. 1245

WANTED—AN ENGLISH SPEAKING CLERK with previous experience in Brigade or Regimental Office to superintend Returns Records, and Files of Indian Infantry Depot. Pay Rs. 35—5—40 per mensem to suitable man. Apply forwarding testimonials, etc., to ADJUTANT, Depot, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry, Belgaum. 1177

REQUIRED to join immediately, fast and accurate STENO-TYPISTS, either to work for the whole day or during morning and evening hours only. Good salary and prospects to smart and experienced Stenographers, who will join at once and be willing to travel when necessary. Apply in person or by letter to A. MONIZ, Top Floor, Esmailjee Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 2308

WANTED—ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMEN & ASSISTANTS Candidates must have undergone full four years Architectural course or must have worked under some eminent architect. Applicants should present themselves with their bona-fide specimen drawings & certificates. The posts are created with the view of training candidates, who shall be entrusted later with important Architectural works. Apply sharp to G. K. TRILOKEKAR, Architect Albert Bldg, Hornby Road. 2266

SITUATIONS VACANT·

WANTED—A qualified COMPOUNDER. Apply to Dr. ABDUR RAZZAQ, Nagdevi Street, Near Mandvi Post Office. 2306

WANTED—(1) a GRADUATE, (2) an UNDERGRADUATE and (3) a VERNACULAR TRAINED TEACHER for the Sarvajanik High School, Surat. Apply to the MANAGER. 2281

KHANSAMA WANTED for large Officers Mess. Apply by letter stating full particulars, references and wages required to Box No. 755, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2290

WANTED—A HINDU UNDERGRADUATE for English correspondence Tyewriting essential Start Rs. 40. Apply i own Handwriting to Box No. 756, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2296

WANTED—Immediately experienced B.E.'s or L.C.E.'s by an influential Firm of Contractors' on handsome salary, Apply Box No. 731, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2205

WANTED—A Matric failed GUJARATI HINDU TYPIST, knowing Accounts with 3 years' office experience. Apply fully NAGINDAS, & MANECKLAL, Churchgate Street. 2276

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A smart SHORTHAND TYPIST. Apply personally between 10 and 11 a.m., on Sunday, the 10th, to AMBALAL SARABHAI, 73, Hughes Road. 2309

WANTED—A LEDGER CLERK. One knowing typewriting with neat hand writing preferred. Salary according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 758, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2307

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A Young HINDOO CLERK, must be smart in Mathematics and English, must have office experience. Salary Rs. 30 per month Apply M. A. KAZRANI, 5, 7, Bastian Road, Fort. 2297

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Some OVERSEERS and ASSISTANT ENGINEERS, only those having practice experience and well up in drawings and contract work need apply to Box No. 759, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2313

WANTED IMMEDIATELY for a large local Mill experienced CLERKS for coal, cotton and stores work. Liberal Salary to competent men. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 763, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2326

WANTED URGENTLY—LADIES DRESSMAKER well qualified, with previous experience, good prospects, either on salary or Commission. Apply to PARISIAN DRESSMAKING MILLINERY LADIES OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT Scandal Point Road, Karachi. 2199

WANTED—A DOCTOR L.M. & S., or M.B., B.S., Indian University, as SANITARY PORT HEALTH OFFICER for Bahrein, Persian Gulf. One having some experience of Municipal work will be preferred. Salary Rs. 250 to 300 according to qualifications with quarters. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 750, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2282

WANTED.

CANVASSERS for Ratol, Chiratta Tablets, scents, toilet preparations, patent medicines, teas, Amrit Dhara, etc., Apply BRITISH CHEMICAL STORES, 2, Frere Road, 2nd floor. 2257

WANTED—On loan or partnership Rs. FORTY to FIFTY THOUSAND in a business which would yield net earning of 25 thousand. Write to Box No. 760, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2321

WANTED—A PURCHASER of a well-established and profitable concern to be sold with Goodwill and Stock. Investment of Rs. 15,000 necessary. Annual net profit about Rs. 6,000. Apply to Box No. 761, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2322

WANTED the public to know that AIDS to NEWSPAPER READING by N. N. Mazumdar (FOURTH EDITION revised and up-to-date) is, as the "Indian Mirror" says: "An *excellent* Dictionary of choice words, phrases, idioms, and proverbs as well as Latin and other foreign expressions which are commonly in use in newspapers." The "Leader" says "It is a useful publication." Price Re. 1-6. Apply to AUTHOR, at 18A. Amherst Row, Calcutta.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—Swiss EMBROIDERY MACHINES. For particulars apply Messrs. BANIANS & Co., 459, Mint Street Madras. 2303

FOR SALE—JAIPUR and MIRZAPUR CARPETS of all sizes and tastes in retail at factory prices by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND MILL MACHINERY of renowned makers as Howard & Blow, Hatherington, Platt, & Dobson Barlow including Carding, Drawing, Slubbing and Intermediate frames, Rovings, Rings, Mule Doublings, Lathes, Drilling and other Workshop Machines. Also a compound Horizontal tandem surface condensing steam, engine, filled with corliss valves made to indicate 650, I.H.P. working at 150 lbs. Steam pressure, running at 70 revolutions per minute with surface condensing feed pum and steam pipes by Pollet and Wegzott, by her Majesty's Royal letters patent, 1901, For catalogues and particulars apply to ESSAJI TAJBHOY, 11 Tamarind Lane Motilal Mansions, Fort, Bombay. 2200

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A BOBBIN MILL, complete, in perfect order with building. Write for particulars to Box No. 762, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2323

FOR SALE—One 30 H. P. Crossley's OIL ENGINE, in working condition. Apply LADAKCHAND OGHADDAS VORA, Essak Bldg., 3rd Floor, Sandhurst Rd. Opposite Round Temple. 2305

FOR SALE—One MOTOR A. C. GENERATOR by Siemens Bros. 16 B. H. P. and Dynamo combined 110 volts, 100 amperes, complete with main switch and fuses. Apply GLOBE ELECTRIC CO., Grant Road, next to London Hotel. 2209

TO BE LET,

TO BE LET for Hindoos FIRST FLOOR, "Manibhvan" Laburnum Road, Gamdevi Apply WITHIN.

TO LET—An OFFICE on third floor in Apollo Street, on Rs. 70 a month, with Lift and Sanitary fittings. Apply Mr. K. S. AIYAR, 65, Apollo Street, Bombay. 2201

TO LET—A well lighted and ventilated OFFICE ROOM, with electric fittings, looking on the Esplanade Road, suitable for a business man or Barrister Apply Box No. 745, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2260

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR of a newly built commodious Bungalow (garden attached) at Hughes Road, known as Ghadiali's Bungalow (with the Clock Tower), containing one dining, one drawing and four large bed rooms, with spacious bath rooms attached to each. Large terrace above and balcony all round. E. L. Installation, stabling, garrage, cook room, servants' quarters, etc., All up-to-date sanitary arrangements. For rent apply to Messrs. BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL Solicitors, Albert Building. 2314

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited by the Indian Hotels Co., Ltd., for the supply of following articles to the Taj Mahal Hotel, Greco's Restaurant and Wellington Mews for a period of one year commencing from the 1st April 1918. Tenders will be accepted upto tue 20th February, 1918.

The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any other tender.

Mutton	Sour limes
Beef	Milk
Fish	Butter
Sole Fish	Potatoes & Onions
Poultry	Pork
Eggs	Charcoal
Vegetable	Crushed Horse-food
Fruits	Hay
Plaintain	Lucerne grass.

THE INDIAN HOTELS CO., LTD.,
2325 Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay.

STEAMER FOR SUEZ.

VIA ADEN.

NO. 3 OTARU MARU sailing February-March.
For particulars apply to:—
Messrs. MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD.,
2283 Dwarkadas Building, Fort.

V. A. MOHMED & CO.

HEREBY we inform the public that Messrs. ABBA JAFFER and JOOSAB MOHOMED AKBANI have left our service from the 1st ultimo. No one should deal with them in the name of the above mentioned company.—PROPRITOR E P HABIB, for V. A. MOHOMED & Co.

NEW BERAR COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Company's office at Churchgate Street, within the Fort of Bombay, at 2-30 o'clock (S.T.), on FRIDAY, the 8th February, 1918, when the subjoined Resolution which was approved as extraordinary resolution at the meeting held on 24th January, 1918, will be submitted as special Resolution:—

RESOLUTION.

That the articles contained in the typewritten document submited to the Meeting and for the purposes of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby approved and that such articles be and they are hereby adopted as the articles of the Company to the exclusion of all the existing articles thereof.

Dated this 29th day of January, 1918.

By order of the Board,
K. H. McCORMACK,
Managing Director.

NOTE.—The proposed New Articles may be inspected at the Company's office by any shareholder during office hours. 2114

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Company's office at Church-Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay, at 2-40 o'clock (S.T.), on FRIDAY, the 8th day of February, 1918, when the subjoined Resolution which was approved as extraordinary resolution at the meeting held on 24th January, 1918, will be submitted as special Resolution:—

RESOLUTION.

That the articles contained in the typewritten document submitted to the Meeting and for the purposes of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby approved and that such articles be and they are hereby adopted as the articles of the Company to the exclusion of all the existing articles thereof.

Dated this 29th day of January, 1918.

By order of the Board,
K. H. McCORMACK,
Managing Director.

NOTE.—The proposed New Articles may be inspected at the Company's office by any shareholder during office hours. 2114

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for works in laying Pipe Sewers in a portion of Mahim District and constructing a Septic Tank and a Hopper, near the Foreshore at Mori Road, Mahim, will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time), on the 18th day of February, 1918.

Forms of Contract, Specification, &c., will be issued free of charge to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy. EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Drainage, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
B. Sc., M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer,
Bombay Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office
Bombay, 7th February, 1918. 2324

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

NOTICE.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Club Members of the Western India Turf Club will be held at the TAJ MAHAL HOTEL, Bombay, at 6-30 p.m., on FRIDAY, the 22nd February, 1918.

BUSINESS.

1. To elect the Committee of the Turf Club for the year 1918-19.
2. To consider the question of appointing Trustees for the immoveable properties of the Club.
3. To discuss any other business that may be brought forward.

By order,
J. REYNOLDS,
Acting Secretary.
Western India Turf Club.

Bombay, 6th February, 1918. 2316

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS in prescribed form for the supply of Miscellaneous Marine Stores of Indian produce or manufacture including Cordages, Oils, Candles, Soaps, Cotton, Jute, Brooms, Brushes, Acids, Aluminium and Copper Utensils, Bricks, Lime, Paints, Paint ingredients, Hair belting, Leather, Pine Planks, Canes, Coir Mats, Pig Iron, Scondry Posts and Cars, Steel Angles, Tees, etc., for one year commencing from 1st April, 1918, will be received by the undersigned up to 1 p.m., of 26th February, 1918.

It is to be distinctly understood that the undersigned shall not be bound to take the whole or any part of the quantities tendered and that no compensation will be paid, if the need for full or partial fulfilment of the contract on the part of the undersigned does not arise.

Covers must be endorsed "Tenders for Miscellaneous Marine Stores" and *sent through the registered post only* and be accompanied by earnest money of 2 per cent. of the total value of the Schedule, but not less than Rs. 25 which must be *sent either in G. P. Notes or by Treasury Receipt*, otherwise they will not be received. No part of the security deposit against a current contract will be allowed to be hypothecated to form earnest money. Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Forms of Tender and Schedule and all particulars are procurable at the office of the undersigned on payment of annas 8 only.

All correspondence should be addressed by designation and not by name.

E. J. C. HORDERN.
Captain, R. I. M.,
Captain Superintendent,
Kidderpore Dockyard.

R. I. M. Dockyard,
Kidderpore, 23rd January, 1918. 2319

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS in prescribed form for the manufacture of Coir Cordage for one year commencing from 1st April, 1918, will be received by the undersigned up to 1 p.m., of 19th February, 1918.

It is to be distinctly understood that the undersigned shall not be bound to take the whole or any part of the quantities tendered and that no compensation will be paid, if the need for full or partial fulfilment of the contract on the part of the undersigned does not arise.

Covers must be endorsed "Tenders for the manufacture of Coir Cordage" and *sent through the Registered Post only* and be accompanied by earnest money of 2 per cent. of the total value of the schedule, but not less than Rs. 25 which must be sent either in G. P. Notes or by Treasury Receipt, otherwise they will not be received. No part of the security deposit against a current contract will be allowed to be hypothecated to form earnest money. Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Forms of Tender and Schedule and all particulars are procurable at the office of the undersigned on payment of annas 8 only.

All correspondence should be addressed by designation and not by name.

E. J. C. HORDERN.
Captain, R. I. M.,
Captain Superintendent,
Kidderpore Dockyard.

R. I. M. Dockyard,
Kidderpore, 24th January, 1918. 2317

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS in prescribed form for the supply of Provisions and Hospital necessaries for one year commencing from 1st April, 1918, will be received by the undersigned up to 1 p.m., of 22nd February, 1918.

It is to be distinctly understood that the undersigned shall not be bound to take the whole or any par of the quantities tendered and that no compensation will be paid, if the need for full or partial fulfilment of the contract on the part of the undersigned does not arise.

Covers must be endorsed "Tenders for the Supply of Provisions and Hospital necessaries" and *sent through the Registered Post only* and be accompanied by earnest money of 2 per cent. of the total value of the schedule, but not less than Rs. 25 which must be sent either in G. P. Notes or by Treasury Receipt, otherwise they will not be received. No part of the security deposit against a current contract will be allowed to be hypothecated to form earnest money. Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Forms of Tender and Schedule and all particulars are procurable at the office of the undersigned on payment of annas 8 only.

All correspondence should be addressed by designation and not by name.

E. J. C. HORDERN.
Captain, R. I. M.,
Captain Superintendent,
Kidderpore Dockyard

R. I. M. Dockyard,
Kidderpore, 22nd January, 1918. 2318

PUBLIC NOTICES.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

WANTED—MALE and FEMALE CANDIDATES for the Telegraph Branch of the Posts and Telegraphs Department:—

An EXAMINATION in dictation will be held at the Central Telegraph Offices at Bombay, Karachi, Poona, Ahmedabad and Belgaum, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th February, 1918, for appointments of Non-Indians as General Service probationers and of Indians and Women (European or Anglo-Indian) as Local Service probationers in the Signalling Establishment of the Bombay Circle. Male candidates must be between the ages of 15 and 20, and Female between 16 and 20 years and must have passed the VII standard of a European School or the VI of an English Teaching School Applications accompanied by (1) birth, (2) School and (3) Nationality certificates *in original* must be made to the Postmaster-General, Telegraph Traffic Branch, Bombay, in the case of candidates, who wish to be examined at Bombay, and to the Officer-in-Charge of the Local Central Telegraph Office, in the case of those who wish to be examined at Karachi, Poona, Ahmedabad and Belgaum, respectively, and should reach these officials not later than Friday evening, the 15th February, 1918. Probationers will receive an allowance of Rs. 20 a month, while under training in a Telegraph Class (extending over a period of 12 months) and, if successful in the final examination, will be appointed as Telegraphists. 2315

THE NAGPUR ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER CO., LTD.,

NAGPUR.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Nagpur Electric Light and Power Co., Ltd., will be held on THURSDAY, the 14th February, 1918, at 8-30 a.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, Sir Kasturchand Building, Victoria Road, Civil Lines, Nagpur, to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Report of the Directors and Audited statement of accounts of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1917.
2. To declare a dividend payable to those Shareholders whose names appear in the Register of Members of the Company on 31st December, 1917.
3. To confirm the nomination of Rai Bahadur Bisesardass Daga as a Director of the Company.
4. To elect three Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 8th February, 1918, to 27th February, 1918, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
M. R. MEHTA,
2327 Manager.

BANK OF BURMA, LIMITED.
(IN LIQUIDATION.)

A GENERAL MEETING of the creditors will be held on the 8th February at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in the BROKER'S HALL, Dalal Street, to receive report of the progress made since the date of the last Meeting, and to consider the adoption of such measures as may lead to the final winding up of the Bank's affairs without any unnecessary delay. 2287.

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 121 of 1915.

KHIMJI DAYAL & ORS. ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
MEGHJI VALLABHDAS ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 22nd day of February, 1916, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon. Court, AT THE PREMISES ON THURSDAY, THE 7TH DAY OF MARCH 1918, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time)

PARTICULARS.

All that the right, title and interest of the plaintiffs and the defendant abovenamed in:—

All that piece or parcel of Government taka land or ground held under a Lease bearing date the 23rd day of January, 1909, between Khan Bahadur Haji Abdul Rehman Kadwani and others and Khimji Dayal and others together with the messuages and tenements standing thereon situate at Sewree in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 35852 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 10. 182, 184. and 238 New Nos. 14374. 14382. 14452, and 14471, Old Survey No. Nil and New Survey Nos. 1/2381, 1/2397 and 1/2408 and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under F Ward No. 1119 (1), (2) 1120-1121-1122-1123-1125 (2), (1285), 1286 (1), 1286 (2), 1287 (1), 1287 (2) and 1288 (1) (3) (4) and Street Nos. 47, 47A-47B-48-49-50-51-214-214A 215, 215A, 216-216B, 216C and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East partly by Canary Battery Road partly by the property of Haji Mahomed Haji Abdul Karim and of B. K Shroff on or towards the West by the properties of Hormusji Ardeshir Wadia and Messrs. Tata and Sons, on or towards the North by the property of Haji Musa and partly by the property of Mancherji Framji Cama and on or towards the South by the Property of Messrs. Tata and Sons and partly by the Sewree New Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal Attorneys for the 1st and 2nd plaintiffs abovenamed at Hornby Road, Albert Buildings Fort, Bombay

Dated, this 2nd day of February, 1918.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
2238 Commissioner.

"ARE YOU A NEGLECTED WIFE?"

AMUSEMENTS.

OUR NEW PRODUCTION
proved
A GREATER SUCCESS
THAN ALL PREVIOUS!
THEATRE PACKED
At Both PERFORMANCES Last Night

PALACE
OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
AT 6-15 TO-NIGHT AT 9-45
THE GAIETY CO.
presents
TOM MELBOURNE'S
LATEST MILITARY REVUE
NOT—LIKELY
IN
6 In Six Topical Scenes 6
A RIOT OF LAUGHTER.
See! See!!
THE MUSIC HALL, THE DEPOT BAND.
THE DEFENCE OF ? THE BARRICADE. THE LAST DRAFT.
DON'T MISS
THE GRAND INVASION
THE FLEET SIGHTED
CRUISER SUNK, etc.

OPERAS?
No. TO-MORROW NIGHT A TRAGEDY.
A GREAT TRAGEDY BY THE FAMOUS
Author of Cabiria
GABRIELE D'ANNUNZIO
at the European Theatre
ELDORADO
Lamington Road—North.
entitled
"LA FIACCOLA SOTTO IL MOCCIO."
(THE FLAMBEAU BENEATH THE BUSHEL)
NOTE WELL
When the above great Tragedy was staged in Italy it swept the entire country for months together, the press were unanimous in their praise, thousands flocked to witness D'Annunzio's Latest and Greatest Production.
AND
WHO IS THE STAR?
—It is not necessary to boast—the Charming actress who appeared in La Gioconda.
To make it the Greatest Programme in Bombay regardless of cost.
THE
ELDORADO
will also present—exclusively—
MAX LINDER
MAX LINDER
in one of his latest comedies
MAY IN A TAXI
It will not be forgotten that Max Linder's contract with the Esammy Film Co. of N. Y. for 1,000,000 Dollars is only for 24 comedies, we need not tell you; for you can judge best their value, we only say that the first 4 comedies which arrived last week have been booked exclusively for
THE
ELDORADO
The first will be screened {TO MORROW / TO-NIGHT
also
LATEST GAUMONT GRAPHIC
In one word
COMPETITION DEFIED.
3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-15
PRIZE SHOWS SATURDAY AND SUNDAY AT 5 p.m.
Extra show on Sunday afternoon at 3-15.
UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

BRITANNIA SPORTING CLUB
DANCE
To be held in the
I. L. I. HALL,
GIRGAUM ROAD,
ON SATURDAY 9th FEBRUARY 1918
AT 9 P.M. (S. T.).

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AMUSEMENTS.

LAST 3 NIGHTS

DE VILLIERS

MOVING THEATRE

DHOBI TALAO

6-30 TO-NIGHT 9-45

ANOTHER GREAT

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

BIGGER THAN EVER

GREATER THAN EVER

NEW VARIETIES

DE VILLIERS

THE GREATEST LIVING MAGICIAN

MISS MILLIE OSBERY

MUSICAL INTERLUDE

MISS EVA RENEE

EXPERIMENTS IN TELEPATHY

PIPITO

MUSICAL CLOWN

JAMES WILSON

CLOG AND ECCENTRIC DANCER.

THE BEST SHOW IN BOMBAY.

Prices: Rs. **3, 2, 1.** As. **8** and **4.**

Children under 10 half price except in As. **4**. Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price in Rs. **3, 2, 1.**

Plan at **ROSE & Co.** and at **Moving Theatre,** Dhobi Talao.

EXCELSIOR

TWICE NIGHTLY at **6-30** and **9-45.**

BANDMAN VARIETIES & CHAPLIN FARCES

[Special engagement of

LIEUT GORDON

A real Military Ventriloquist with "Nosey" the Drummer.

The Limit in Mechanical figures.

A N D

CHARLIE

"THE PROPERTY MAN"

"CHAMPION CHARLIE."

Mustan Tank, Bellasis Road,

THE ONLY CENTRE OF ATTRACTION IN BOMBAY.

To-night! ***At 9-30 p.m.!!*** ***To-night!!!***

3rd WEEK 3rd! ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

KARLEKAR'S ROYAL CIRCUS

The biggest, brightest and the best show that has ever visited Bombay.

New Wonders! More interesting items!!

WALLET
Comedy Juggler
Double Trapeze
KALLAPAN Bros.

STAR, the great jumping pony
GOVIND NAIR, foot juggler.
The **LION, BUFFALO** and **GOAT** eating together.

WALLET and DAMO

IN A NEW SKIT

THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHER.

Matinees on Saturdays and Sundays at 4-45 p. m.

Full 2½ hours' clean, healthy amusement. Not a dull moment, all life and no waiting.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Booking at **All India General Agency,** Thakurdwar, **419,** opposite **Indu-Prakash Press.**

T. G. Shellar, *Proprietor.* **J. W. Wallet,** *Manager.*

IMPERIAL

"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"

TO-NIGHT.

The beautiful and charming

MOLLIE KING

IN

PATHE'S SUPER SERIAL

MYSTERY OF THE DOUBLE CROSS

Episodes 9th & 10th

THE MEDLERS PUNISHMENT	PATHE GAZETTE	WIFFLES' TRAGIC NIGHT.
A Japanese Drama in Pathe Color.	Latest.	Comedy by MONS. PRINCE.

TIME—7, 8-45 & 10-30 P.M. DAILY. MATINEE EVERY SAT. & SUN. 5 P.M.

EXTRA PRIZE MATINEE ON EVERY SUNDAY 3-30 P.M.

LAMINGTON ROAD. *POPULAR PRICES.*

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

"THE MERCHANT OF VENICE"

In 6 Reels—**7,000** Feet. FEATURING

MATHESON LANG AS "SHYLOCK"

THE LONDON STAR WHO ELECTRIFIED BOMBAY 5 YEARS AGO

AND

MISS HUTIN BRITTON AS "PORTIA"

TO-MORROW SAT. 9th FEB. HALL CAINE'S MASTERPIECE

"THE DEEMSTER"

STARRING DERWENT HALL CAINE.

The Closing Day of the Second Week.

The most popular and the most renowned Star that ever figured on the Screen.

PROTEA

has been a **"hot favourite"** throughout this second week of the new venture in

"THE MYSTERIES OF THE CASTLE OF MALMORT."

CROWDS THRONG DAILY AT THE

WEST END CINEMA

Don't miss the second instalment this evening.
To-morrow will be a complete change of Programme.
Time and prices as usual.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

LAST DAY

to see the magnificient Historical Photo-play

ROBESPIERRE

A page from the darkest period of the HISTORY OF FRANCE.

FROM SATURDAY THE 9th INSTANT

THE BEAUTY PICTURE OF THE AGE

THE SIRENS OF THE SEA

A Ravishing Dream of Female Loveliness.

Three shows nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

POPULAR RATES OF ADMISSION.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

CIRCUS SEASON ENDED.

EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10

POPULAR PICTURES.

"CYMBELLINE",
"SUBMARINE SPY."
"FIGHTING CHAPLAIN"
" ROBINET'S AUTO-CAR "
PATHE GAZETTE.

PRICES:—Rs. 1-8, 1, Ans. 8 & 4.
Box seats Rs. 2.

LECTURE.

SUNDAY EVENING

SUBJECT:

Mene Mene Tekel Upharsin.

Weighed in the balance and found wanting. Dan., 5 : 7.

The subject of the Judgment is one of the most important ones of the Bible. Come and hear this subject.

The New Hall

APOLLO BUNDER

February 10th, at 6-30 p. m.

NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market.

YOUR LAST CHANCE!

To-night

is

YOUR LAST CHANCE!

TO SEE THE GREAT MYSTERY

THE STRANGE CASE OF MARY PAGE.

Don't fail to see the last episodes of this most enthralling story.

MARY PAGE IS SAVED.

Come and see how.

3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

WHAT SUPREME BLESSING

Do you pray for "VIM, VIGOUR and VITALITY?" if so use our O pills and O oil for two weeks only. Rs. 5 per week.

Write for particulars.

O. EMPORIUM,

68F, Beadon Street, Calcutta. (B).

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

Lessees:

The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ld.

Next Wed. 13th Feb. at 9-30 p.m.

An Amateur production of Gilbert and Sullivan's Masterpiece.

"THE MIKADO"
"THE MIKADO"
"THE MIKADO"

will take place, and on the

14th, 15th and 16th Feb.

In aid of

LOCAL AND THEATRICAL WAR FUNDS

The Opera produced by **Mr. James McGrath.**

Orchestra under the Direction of **Mr. Edward Behr.**

Business Manager—**M. D. B. Binning.**

Plan now open at **Rose & Co.**

TO-MORROW

The Under-Sea Motion Picture Achievement of the century.

JULES VERNE'S

20000 LEAGUES UNDER THE SEA.

The Accomplishment Extraordinary.

NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market.

Tel. **1882.**

VARIETY CONCERT

of

SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIAN MUSIC

of

Mridangum Muttiah Pillay, Palani,

the well-known expert in Mridang in the Madras Presidency

—and—

Pandit Vishnu Digamber Paluskar

in

Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya

Saturday, 9th February, 1918, at 9-30 p. m. (S.T.)

Sunday, 10th February, 1918, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Rates of Admission Rs. 5, 3 and 1.

Two annas extra for reserving Tickets.

Tickets and Plan can be had at the GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA, SANDHURST ROAD.

R. M. [illegible] *Manager.*

FANS

which run without electricity.

Bedsteads

of the latest designs.

WAX

for your Motor Cars.

DYES

for artistic furniture.

STOVES

for saving time and money.

PARTICULARS

from

L. ROYSAMPAT

BOMBAY—DELHI—KARACHI.

VIVIPOROUS

THE ELEXIR OF LIFE

The real specific remedy for nervous debility - lumbago, etc., and assured good result to internal organs, removes habitual constipation and makes the bowels free, increases the appetite and energy. Result guaranteed.

Price one phial of 30 tablets **Re. 1.**

A. C. M. ENIS & CO.

303, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(THURSDAY, FEB. 7.)

Mr. S. M. Bharucha to be Political Agent, Cambay, vice Mr. V. K. Namjoshi reverting.

Mr. J C Ker, I.C.S. to be on special duty in the Political and Judicial Departments of the Secretariat with effect from the 30th January 1918.

Rao Saheb Rangildas Pranjivandas Kagalwala, Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Kaira, is invested under section 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, with the power to require security for good behaviour (section 110).

Major C S Lowson, I.M.S, was granted privilege leave for three months in combination with leave on medical certificate for six months and thirteen days with effect from the 14th October 1916. The services of Major C S Lowson, I.M.S, were replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department with effect from the 27th July 1917.

Mr. Prataprai Chhotamlal Desai, Second Class Subordinate Judge at Vengurla, is granted privilege leave from the date of relief up to the 22nd March 1918.

Mr. A. H. M. Ostrehan, District Superintendent of Police, Broach, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for three months with effect from the 20th February 1918 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The services of Mr. E. M. Hodgson, Deputy Controller (Timber Supplies), Bombay, were replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay with effect from the 4th January 1918.

Mr. J A Madan, I.C.S. passed an examination in Sanskrit according to the Higher Standard on 7th January 1918.

Mr. Krishnaji Hari Gokhale, Personal Assistant to the Director of Agriculture, is allowed privilege leave for three months with effect from 12th February 1918.

Mr. K. V. Javeri to act as Deputy Collector, Sixth Grade, and Personal Assistant to the Director of Agriculture, during the absence on leave of Mr. Krishnaji Hari Gokhle.

Mr. W. A. Fern to act as Assistant Collector of Salt and Excise, Kolaba Sub-Division during the absence of Mr. F. DeSouza on deputation.

Mr. G. K. Ranade to act as Assistant Professor of Dairying with effect from 1st November 1917, and to be Assistant Professor of Agriculture with effect from 2nd December 1917 but to continue to act as Assistant Professor of Dairying.

Mr. G. R. Mahajan, Superintendent, Agricultural Station, Manjri, to act as Assistant Professor of Agriculture with effect from 1st November 1917.

Mr. Dosabhai Rustamji Mobedji acted as Collector of Bijapur for one day, viz., 2nd October 1917.

Mr. C. G. Henderson, I.C.S., has been allowed to return to duty.

The Reverend H. Mould, Senior Chaplain, Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with special leave on urgent private affairs so as to bring the total period of leave up to six months with effect from the 9th January 1918 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Miss A. M. Benson, M.D., has been allowed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for two months and twenty-four days.

Mr. G. H. Baker, Assistant Inspector of Smoke Nuisance, to act as Chief Inspector, Smoke Nuisance, in addition to his own duties vice Mr. A. H. Fell appointed to act as Third Inspector of Factories.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Smith, I.M.S., on reversion to civil employment, to be Civil Surgeon and in Medical charge of the B. J. Medical School Poona.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Hooten, I.M.S., on relief, to act as Surgeon, Gokaldas Tejpal Native General Hospital, Bombay, vice Lieutenant-Colonel S. C. Evans, I.M.S.

The Volunteer Officers' Decoration is conferred upon Captain Frederic James Hume Sievwright 2nd Battalion, B. B. & C. I. R. Volunteer Rifles and Captain George Cowling Platel, Sind Volunteer Rifles.

To be Second-Lieutenant, Infantry Branch —Harry Phibbs dated 17th January 1918.

Mr. Vishvanath Vinayak Oka, LL.B., and Mr. Sadanand Dadoba Patil, LL.B., are admitted as Vakils of the High Court.

SHIPS OF FERRO-CONCRETE.

BRITISH COMPANY TO WORK NORWEGIAN SYSTEM.

In view of the First Lord's statement that barges of about 1,000 tons capacity are being built of concrete in Great Britain, some particulars "The Times" has received respecting the Norwegian Fougner Company are interesting. The Company is described as being pioneers in the use of ferro-concrete for the construction of seagoing ships. It was founded by Mr. N. R. Fougner, an engineer, who is the managing director.

The first vessel built on the Fougner system was of 200 tons deadweight, and was driven by a Bolinder crude oil engine, 80 h. p. which gave her a speed of 7½ knots. Three months ago she was tested in a heavy gale in the Christiania Fjord, with Norwegian shipping authorities on board. It is stated that the vessel had "wonderful stability," and that there was practically no vibration from the engine. She has since been trading on the coast and in the Christiania Fjord with various cargoes, such as sand, flour, and lumber. The present capital of the company is £133,000 and the yard has been enlargeed so that it will be possible to produce about 30,000 tons deadweight per annum when the whole plant is completed. It will also be possible to construct floating docks able to lift vessels of 15,000 tons deadweight.

The practical advantages of the new shipbuilding system are described as being, especially, the lower cost, greater rapidity of contruction, and reduced working expenses, since no painting is required for the hull except some composition to prevent growth. The vessels are fire-proof, and, it is declared, neither rust nor rot. It is understood that Mr. Fougner is at present in the United States, and will return to Norway *via* this country in order to complete the final arrangements in London for a separate British company, which is to take up his system of construction in Great Britain.

Hope for the Hopeless!

It speedily and permanently cures • • • nervous debility, etc No mark nor irritation. Absolutely safe and agreeably flavoured. Correspondence strictly confidential. *Particulars Free.*

THE HEALTH HOME, Samta, Bengal.

Please mention this paper when writing to us

BOMBAY RACES.

BIG MEETING 1ST DAY.

HANDICAPS.

(To be run on Saturday, Feb. 9.)

THE INNOVATION PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs, 65 yards.

Verge 9-13; Tagamor 9-6; One 9-4; Roi d'Ecosse 9-3; Dersingham 8-11; Radiant 8-9; Silver Balm 8-8; Tootsie 8-8; Mazboot 8-2; Llangeinor 8-2; Black Walnut 8-2; Forward III 8-1; Pastime 7-13; Screamer 7-10; Triple Alliance 7-9; Summer Thyme 7-8; Bandit 7-3; Spenser 6-12; Vanity Box 6-10; All Silk 6-7; Dress 6-7;

Two top weights not accepting, weights to be raised 3 lbs.

THE IMPORTERS' PLATE.—Distance 1¼ mile.

Cyanite 9-10; Kinsale 9-7; Footman 9-2; Athlete 8-7; Manilla 8-4, Red Quill 8-0; Dorian 7-12; Yuan 7-5; Royal Band 7-3.

THE FORT PLATE.—Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards.

Najdi 9-8; Investment 9-6; Bhookhri 8-10; Maasal 8-9; Dhaidan 8-8; Equator 8-6; Compradore 8-6; Ata Allah 8-5; Bayonet 8-5; Saood 8-4; Justice 8-1; Natal 7-13; Charing Cross 7-12; Ruby Fish 7-8; Garland 7-7; Bill Bailey 7-5; Quantity 7-4; The Knut 7-4.

THE FORT PLATE.—Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Good Morning 9-7; Argonaut 9-5; Adil 9-2; Resold 9-1; Marmora 9-0; Financier 8-12; Outfit 8-9; Legislator 8-9; Paradise 8-8; Aladdin 8-7; Salim 8-7; Tawakul 8-6; Port Arthur 8-5; Elysia 8-4; Chester 8-3; Tit Bits 8-2; Harrington 8-1; Royalist 8-0; Britannia 7-13; Chatham 7-10; Rajputana 7-10; Viking 7-8; Royal Standard 7-8; Warminster 7-6; Gurkha 7-2; Varlet 7-2; Ever Ready 7-2; Shabash 7-0; Salamat 7-0; Mid Air 7-0; Radium 6-12; Bhayram 6-7.

HORSES LEFT IN.

First race starts at 3-15 p.m.

After declaration of forfeits at 4 p.m. on Thursday, 7th February, 1918.

THE INNOVATION PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs, 65 yards.

Verge 9-13, Radiant 8-9, Silver Balm 8-8, Mazboot 8-2, Llangeinor 8-2, Black Walnut 8-2, Forward III 8-1, Pastime 7-13, Triple Alliance 7-9, Summer Thyme 7-6, Bandit 7-3, Spenser 6-12, Vanity Box 6-10, All Silk 6-7.

THE IMPORTERS' PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Kinsale 9-7, Athlete 8-7, Manilla 8-4, Dorian 7-12, Yuan 7-5, Royal Band 7-3.

THE FORT PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Najdi 9-8, Investment 9-6, Bhookhri 8-10, Maasal 8-7, Equator 8-6, Compradore 8-6, Ata Allah 8-5, Bayonet 8-5, Saood 8-4, Justice 8-1, Natal 7-13, Ruby Fish 7-8, Garland 7-7, Bill Bailey 7-5, Quantity 7-4, The Knut 7-4.

THE FORT PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Argonaut 9-5, Adil 9-2, Resold 9-1, Marmora 9-0, Financier 8-12, Outfit 8-9, Legislator 8-9, Paradise 8-8, Aladdin 8-7, Tawakul 8-6, Port Arthur 8-5, Elysia 8-4, Tit Bits 8-2, Harrington 8-1, Royalist 8-0, Britannia 7-13, Chatham 7-10, Rajputana 7-10, Viking 7-8, Warminster 7-6, Gurkha 7-2, Varlet 7-2, Ever Ready 7-2, Shabash 7-0, Mid Air 7-0, Bhayram 6-7.

THE BOMBAY CITY PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Kiltoi 9-3, Roi d'Ecosse 8-5, Politian 8-5, Tagamor 7-3, Brendan 7-7, One 8-10, Red Quill 7-7 and Dersingham 8-5.

THE DEALERS' PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

East Court 8-7, Union Jack 7-1, Money Gold 8-10, Ace of Royals 8-3, Palermo 6-11, Collingwood 9-7, Kayid 9-8, Morning Light 8-3, Balloon 7-12 and Gold Fish II 9-0.

THE TOM LE MESURIER PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Arrow 8-6, Dartmoor 8-2, Durban 9-4, Baloz 9-6, Four Aces 8-6, Red Cross 9-8, Good Luck 7-12, Fury 7-8 and Zaki Pasha 9-1.

W. I. T. C. WAR LOAN LOTTERY.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

The following statement of accounts of the Western India Turf Club War Loan Lottery is issued:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Total tickets purchased	36,42,090	0	0
Amount added to bring up prizes to multiples of Rs. 5	3,444	8	0
Rs.	36,45,534	8	0

Distributed as follows:—

1,000 prizes	34,63,430	0	0
5 per cent. allowance expended as under	1,82,104	8	0
Rs.	36,45,534	8	0

Added money as above, Rs. 3,444-8-0; Town Hall and Sub-Office expenses and advertising expenses, Rs. 68,159-4-2; Printing, stationery, postages, etc., Rs. 7,003-12-5; Contingencies Reserve, Rs. 3,496-15-5; Surplus handed to Imperial I. W. R. Fund, Rs. 1,00,000-0-0 ... 1,82,104 8

In addition to the above surplus of Rupees One Lakh given to the Imperial Indian War Relief Fund a sum of Rs. 14,448-0-7 was also given being interest on War Bonds from the date of application to date of drawing of the Lottery (after which date the interest was paid to Prize Winners).

AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE.

We have examined the above statement verifying the payments with their discharged vouchers and certify the same to be correct in this respect. Prize winners have not all yet acknowledged and in some cases have not yet claimed their Bonds and a Certified List of these has been submitted to the Secretary of the Turf Club.

(Sd.) A. F. FERGUSON & Co.

Bombay, 15th January, 1918.

CO-OPERATIVE SECRETARIES TRAINING CLASS.

The following is the list of successful candidates (in order of merit) with the marks of each candidate against his name:—

Mr. Vithal Ganesh Karandikar, 172 (medal); Mr. Lalubhai Gordhan Modi, 152 (medal); Mr. Yeshwant Gangadhar Kale, 147; Mr. Raghunath Balwant Khot, 145 (medal); Mr. Jaibhai Damodar, 142 (medal); Mr. Rajaram Avba Boldeo, 140 (medal); Mr. P. K. Marathe, 138; Mr. Jairam Mithabhai, 138; Mr. G. S. Nadkarni, 135; Mr. Maneklal Bhogilal, 132; Mr. Dullabha Hari Patel, 131; Mr. Ahmedmiya Husseinmiya, 131; Mr. Somabhai Ranchhodbhai, 129; Mr. S. K. Borate, 128; Mr. Chunilal Maganlal, 128; Mr. Hargovan Ranchhodbhai, 127; Mr. Ramchandra P. Sangle, 122; Mr. Eknath Annajee Joshi, 122; Mr. Gajanan M. S. Rane, 121; Mr. S. R. Sadavarte, 119; Mr. M. A. Bhube, 118; Mr. Girjashankar J. Pandit, 118; Mr. Dattatrya R. Sule, 117; Mr. S. C. Godhi, 114; Mr. V. S. Kulkarni, 112; Mr. G. B. Kadam, 109; Mr. V. G. Kulkarni, 111; Mr. Anant Ganesh Mandre, 108; Mr. Augustine Moran, 106; Mr. Nandkishore Bhukandas, 102; Mr. Tabha Mansur, 102 (medal); Mr. Sitaram V. Todankar, 100; Mr. Govindjee T. Parmar, 100; Mr. Markandrai H. Oza, 97; Mr. Moreshwar K. Save Patil, 95; and Mr. Kashinath M. Nandedkar, 94.

W. I. LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

TIES—1918.

GENTLEMEN'S SINGLES.

FIRST ROUND.

1 Rajaram Morarjee v. J. A. Naorojee.
2 K. Yanagida v. R. D. England.
3 S. L. Koolkarni v. A. E. Kibblewhite.
4 K. Takachi v. J. Fakuda.
5 T. W. Brough v. Chief of Manavadar.
6 O. Kamato v. C. G. Sunder Rao.
7 G. N. Muzzumdar v. T. B. Washudeo.
8 D. P. Jejeebhoy v. V. N. Cirvante.
Rest drew byes.

SECOND ROUND.

9 H. Denning v. R. Krishnaswami.
10 J. R. Gunjikar v. Prince Sivaji Rao.
11 W. Irwin v. S. G. Pendse.
12 E. J. Morenas v. A. A. Fyzee.
13 V. R. Ranga Rao v. J. Mathews.
14 S. Okada v. E. M. Joshi.
15 Winner of 1 v. Winner of 2.
16 Winner of 3 v. Winner of 4.
17 Winner of 5 v. Winner of 6.
18 Winner of 7 v. Winner of 8.
19 M. D. Amin v. R. N. Bhagwat.
20 R. A. Wagle v. M. Burn.
21 B. Morarji v. S. Aziz Ali.
22 N. F. Nowroji v. G. Liladhar.
23 Z. Shimidzu v. Tanaka.
24 H. J. Hasham v. A. B. Shirgaokar.

THIRD ROUND.

A Winner of 9 v. Winner of 10.
B Winner of 11 v. Winner of 12.
C Winner of 13 v. Winner of 14.
D Winner of 15 v. Winner of 16.
E Winner of 17 v. Winner of 18.
F Winner of 19 v. Winner of 20.
G Winner of 21 v. Winner of 22.
H Winner of 23 v. Winner of 24.

FOURTH ROUND.

L Winner of A v. Winner of B.
M Winner of C v. Winner of D.
N Winner of E v. Winner of F.
O Winner of G v. Winner of H.

SEMI-FINALS.

X Winner of L v. Winner of M.
Y Winner of N v. Winner of O.

FINAL.

Winner of X v. Winner of Y

GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES.

FIRST ROUND.

1 Ranga Rao and Chief of Manavdar v. E. Fido and E. Harwood.
2 L. Shimidzu and O'Kamato v. R. Morarjee and G. Sunderrao.
3 R. D. England and H. Cheetham v. W. Reid and J. E. C. Jukes.
4 J. D. Modi and A. N. Other v. N. P. Engineer and A. N. Other.
5 L. Barraclough and T. Brough v. K. Takuchi and Tanaka.
6 A. A. Fyzee and Chinumalgand v. D. P. Jejeebhoy and A. N. Other.

SECOND ROUND.

7 J. Mathews and A. N. Other v. G. Liladhar and G. Merchant.
8 J. R. Gunjikar and A. B. Shirgaoker v. V. M. Burn and C. D. Gunther.
9 R. A. Wagle and H. R. Dastur v. Winners of 1.
10 Winners of 2 v. Winners of 3.
11 Winners of 4 v. Winners of 5.
12 Winners of 6 v. S. B. Modi and Y. G. Allana.
13 M. H. Vishram and Prince Shirajee Rao v. B. K. Mehendale and E. M. Joshi.
14 K. Yanagida and Takuda v. D. M. Mehta and H. L. Hasham.

THIRD ROUND.

L Winners of 7 v. Winners of 8.
M Winners of 9 v. Winners of 10.
N Winners of 11 v. Winners of 12.
O Winners of 13 v. Winners of 14.

SEMI-FINALS.

X Winners of L v. Winners of M.
Y Winners of N v. Winners of O.

FINAL.

Winners of X v. Winners of Y.

MIXED DOUBLES.

FIRST ROUND.

1 J. E. C. Jukes and Mrs. Philley v. R. D. England and Mrs. Kidd.

SECOND ROUND.

2 Ranga Rao and Lady Tata v. A. Fyzee and Miss Khambatta.
3 W. Reid and Mrs. Anstey v. Winners of 1.
4 W. Irvin and Mrs. Reynolds v. E. Morarjee and Miss Lindberg.
5 W. Brough and Mrs. Bussey v. H. [illegible] and Mrs. Hunt.

SEMI-FINALS.

X Winners of 2 v. Winners of 3.
Y Winners of 4 v. Winners of 5.

FINAL.

Winners of X v. Winners of Y.

The following matches will be played on Saturday, the 9th instant:—

At Queen's Road, at 3-30 p.m.

COURT No. 1:—Mazumdar v. Waeoodew; followed by Shimidzu v. Tanaka; followed by Yanagida v. England.

COURT No. 2:—Jeejeebhoy v. Cirvanti; followed by R. Morarji v. J. A. D. Naoroji; followed by Rangarao v. Mathews.

COURT No. 4:—Amin v. Bhagwat; followed by Morenas v. Fyzee; followed by Takuchi v. Fakuda.

COURT No. 5:—B. Morarji v. Azizali; followed by Wagle v. Burn; followed by Brough v. Chief of Manavadar.

COURT No. 6:—Hasham v. Shirgaokar; followed by Okamoto v. Sunderrao; followed by Irwin v. Pendse.

The first match on each Court will commence at 3-30 p.m., and the subsequent matches must be ready to play as soon as the previous game is finished.

In the Bombay Gymkhana Compound Courts at 4 p.m.

Court No. 5:—Okada v. Joshi.
Court No. 6:—Kulkarni v. Kibblewhite.
Court No. 7:—N. F. Nowrosjee v. Liladhar.
Court No. 8:—Denning v. Krishnaswami.

Matches for subsequent days will be posted on the Notice Board at Queen's Road every evening and, if possible, will be notified in the daily papers, but competitors must refer to the Notice Board, which is official. Any competitors who fail to play in accordance with the instructions are liable to be scratched.

UMPIRES:—If competitors are unable to obtain umpires, they must play without and keep the score themselves.

MARRYAT CUP TOURNAMENT.

The following is the result of Final Tennis match played at Bombay Gymkhana yesterday: Mr. R. D. England beat Mr. W. Reid, 5—7, 6—0, 7—5.

ATHLETIC SPORTS AT DADAR.

The annual athletic sports under the auspices of the Dadar Zoroastrian Club will be held on Sunday the 10th instant on the military play ground facing G. I. P. Railway Station, Dadar at 2 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. Munchershaw Edulji Joshi will preside on the occasion.

BANK OF BURMAH LD. IN LIQUIDATION

A general meeting of the creditors of the above Bank will be held at Brokers' Hall, Dalal Street, to-day at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when the Hon. Sir Dinshaw E. Wacha will preside. At this meeting important questions will be considered for the speedy winding up of the liquidation.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Feb 5th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	2,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp. ..	200
,, ,, Sales of East Indian.. ..	200
,, ,, Imports	3,000
Mid. Americans spot Trading Value ..	23.19
Egyptian spot sakellaridis	28.66
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	Mar. 30.51 / May 29.92 / July 29.48
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Mar. 29.48 / May 28.95

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Liverpool, Feb 5th.

New Contracts.

Months:	To day's price:
February	..
March	22.93 Unchgd.
April	..
May	23.18+13
June	23.00+10
July	..

Old Contracts.

Months:	To-day's price.	
Feb.	22.94	
March-Mar.	21.88	
March-April	21.86	Unchgd.
April-May.	21.72	
May-June.	21.10	
June-July	21.62	

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 5th.

New Contracts.

Months:	To-d y's prices:
Feb.	23.44+ 5
March	22.00+ 7
April	22.64+12
May	22.31+18
June	22.05+22
July	21.81+13

Old Contracts.

Months:	To-day's price.
Feb.	22.16
Feb.-Mar.	22.05
Mar.-April	21.96
April-May	21.85 +10
May-June	21.80
June-July	21.72

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 5th.

New Contracts.

Months:	To-day's closing.
February	28.51—8
March	28.35—5
May	27.40—5

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool Feb 5th:

A/c Bengal Good	16.96
,, ,, Fully Good	17.33
,, ,, Fine	17.70
A/c No 1 Oomra Good	18.72
,, ,, Fully Good	18.98
,, ,, Fine	19.46
A/c Broach Good	21.36
,, ,, Fully Good	21.60
,, ,, Fine	21.86
A/c Sohnde Good	18.98
,, ,, Fully Good	17.33
,, ,, Fine	17.70

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York Feb. 4th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	21,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	21,000
,, ,, to Continent	Nil

Markets closed every Monday until 26th March.

New York, Feb. 5th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	26,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1 000
,, ,, to Continent	Nil
Futures at New York Mar.	30.62+40
,, ,, May	29.94+42
Spot Cotton at New York	30.80+40
,, at New Orleans	Unchg 1.30 50
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	28.54+42
,, May	28.87+29
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)	8½
Demand Bills	4.75.25
Silver Commercial Bars	86½

MONEY MARKETS.

London Feb 4th

Bar Silver per Oz.	43 1/4
Bar Silver quiet.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 6th April, 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 2 m/s	4 1/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/s	4
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 3/4
,, ,, 6 ,,	4 3/4
Interest day to day loans	2 1/2
,, 7 day market loans	3 5/8
Consols 2½ %	54½
Rupee Paper 3½ %	49½
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	64½
Government Securities 3 %	55½
Bar on London at Paris France	27.15

WAR LOANS.

London, F.b 4th

5½ % 1925—1928	£85½ Ex.
4½ % 1925—1945	£106 Ex.
5% New	£93 3/8

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

WHEAT

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F.	80
Wheat Red Karachi per 492 lbs C. I. F.	79/6
Wheat Choice White Bombay	81
Wheat White Delhi soft red	79/6
Tone:—Firm.	

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Nominal

ROZARIO SANTA FE.

Rozario Santa Fe—82½ lbs.	77/6
Bulletta Russo—82½ lbs.	76/6

AUSTRALIAN.

Australian	79/6

RAPESSED.

Only quoted for st amers named

Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship ..	600
Dec Jan. Value	600
Toria Rapeseed Dec.-Jan. Value	600

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Value	595

COTTONSEED.

Cottonseed Nominal	£ 10-0-0

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£110½
Hard Spelter Nominal	..

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta January Buyers	16/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta January Buyers	19/6

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Feb.-Mar. Sellers	2/7½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Mar. Value ..	2/3½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Feb. 7.

The nominal quotations for Good Broach this morning were Rs. 628 Exchange and Rs. 631 Association. The Marwari bazaar opened at Rs. 632 and immediately advanced to Rs. 634, and later on to Rs. 635/36. Flacuations of a rupee or so then occurred the price keeping between Rs. 633½ and Rs. 634½ but eventually rising to Rs. 636½. At Colaba fluctuations occurred and the market closed as under. A fair business has been done.

Ready cotton is steady with a moderate enquiry. Sellers are inclined to ask higher rates as stocks are small.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

Good M G Broach ..	..	April ..	642½
Vino M. G. Khamgaon Akola ..		March ..	633
,, ,, Khandesh ..		,, ..	625
,, ,, Muthia ..		,, ..	620
,, ,, Bengal ..		,, ..	622½
Fully Good Bengal ..		..	622
Good Sawginned Dharwar ..		May/June..	645
,, M. G. Westerns ..		,, ..	623

BOMBAY COTTON TRADES ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 7TH FEBRUARY 1918.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine	F. G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Benzais ..	595	570	529	514	Ready
M.G Stnd Punjab ..	590	575	53..	..	,,
,, G. Wardha ..	..	570	650	..	,,
,, G. Nagpore ..	..	570	650	..	,,
M.G. Yeotmal ..	..	660	..	..	,,
M.G Dhamangaon Pulgaon.. ..	..	650	..	..	,,
M G Amraoti ..	..	645	..	..	,,
A.G. Khamgaon Akola Fair staple	..	640	600	..	,,
A.G. Khandesh ..	..	620	590	..	,,
M.G. Muthia ..	..	615	585	..	,,
,, G Jarsoda ..	..	615	544	535	1-25 April

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 7th F b., 1918, at 5 p.m.

Growths	Super Fine	Fully Good	Good.	Delivery
Dengals (M.G.)	605	580	520	545 Ready
Sohnde-Punjab (M.G.)	590	580	540	.. Ready
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	620	590	.. Ready
Akola Khamg Karanja (M.G)	..	640	600	.. Ready
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G)	..	650	620	.. Ready
Dhamangaum Pookgaum(M.G)	..	655	635	.. Ready
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	660	640	.. Ready
Nagpore Kampti (M. G.)	..	670	650	.. Ready
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	..	670	650	.. Ready
Boach (M.G.)	..	..	..	640 1/25th April
Mathia (M.G.)	..	615	575	.. Ready

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 6th February:—

Cotton	..	..	3,445 bales.
Wheat	..	..	21,153 ouets
Linseed	..	..	748 ,,
Rape, Rai & Mustardseed, etc. ..			Nil
Ringelseed	..	..	Nil
Cuppaseed	..	..	Nil
Groundnuts	..	..	214 ,,
Castorseed	..	..	Nil ,,
Jute	..	..	2,214 ,,
Myrabolams	..	..	Nil
Cottonseed	..	..	Nil
Sunnseed	..	..	Nil
Gram	..	..	1,151 ,,
Cowri	..	..	2 ,,
Grass	..	..	Nil
Jaggery	..	..	734 ,,

*These figures do not include the arrivals by sea, which are not available.

BULLION.

Bombay, Feb. 7.

The silver market was steady.
Bar Gold, 29-3-6.
Sovereign, 18-4-0.
Silver Ready ex-Duty, 99-6.
Silver 1st Sett. ex-Duty, 99-13.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer, 1/4 31/32.
Bank Demand Drafts, 1/5 1/32.
3 Months' Sight Credits, 1/5 13/32.
Bank Demand on France, Fr. 192½.
3 Months' Sight Francs, Fr. 201.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 210½.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 303½.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 149½.
60 Days' Sight Japan, Rs. 143½.
Bank Demand on New York, Re. 397.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal quotations:—
5 per cent. War Loan, 1929-47:—Ex-Warrant, 93/4.
5½ per cent. War Bonds, 1920-1922, 99.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 80.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 93.
3½ per cent. Paper, 69.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated due 1936, 88.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 77.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 77.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 89.
4 per cent. Bombay City Improvement Trust long dated, 77.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 93.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 93.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay, 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market opened weak on account of bulls unloading, but recovered during the course of the day and was a shade steady at the close.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Standards 2035, Swadeshi 2100, Pearls 620, New Greats 385, Madhavjee 2115, Kohinoor 1150, Kasturchand 1320, Indore Malwa 390, Finlays 427/8, Fazulbhoys 850, Currimbhoys 432/8, Century 480, Nagpur 2965, Bombay United 1035, Advance 1020, Indian Cement 330, Katni ordinary 292/8, deferreds 1600, Tata deferred 1190, Alcocks 1122/8, Bombay Burma 1025, Bombay Steam 307/8, Tata Hydro 1220 and Bombay Tramway 380.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2095, Swan 515, Pearls 622/8, New Greats 382/8, Madhavjee 2110, Kohinoor 1145, Kasturchand 1325, Indore Malwa 387½, David 640, Currimbhoy 435, Crescent 275, Nagpur 2655, Advance 1030, Katni ordinary 293/12, Tata deferreds 1195 and Bombay Tram 382/8.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 6.

There is very little to report in the market for coal shares, business being on a very limited scale, with more sellers than buyers and very little inquiry. Sejoouhs maintained their position, but other shares, even first class stocks, were difficult of sale. Market for jute mill shares ruled active and brisk with a spirited inquiry for favourite stocks and a general forward movement in progress, although there were no sensational rises to report. In the afternoon the market ruled slightly easier with less demand. Clives touched Rs. 235, Caledonian Rs. 380, Kamarhatty Rs. 465, Kelvin Rs. 628, Union Rs. 610. Miscellaneous section was not very well supported but price of Behar Oils, Calcutta City Flours, Champaran Sugar and Russa Engineering were all well maintained. Following sales took place:—

Coal.—Jainty west 12-12, 13 New Manbhoom 20/8, 20/12; New Kessurgarh 18, 18/4, Parasea 8, 7/4; Parascole 7/8, 7/12; Raneegunge 41/12, 42; Sejoouh 26/8; 26/12.

Jute:—Anglo-India ord 220; Auckland ord 320; 324; Barnagore ord 178, 177, 178, Belvedere ord 694; Budge Budge ord 500 to 510; Clive ord 230 to 235, 233/8, 235/8, 233; Caledonian 370, 375; Dalhousie ord 443 to 462; Delta ord 530 to 543; Empire ord 54/8 to 56; Fort William ord 279; 280; Howrah ord 38, 38/4 to 39/4; Hooghly ord 70, 70/8; Kamarhatty ord 465, 463, 462, 463/8, 469; Kankanarrah ord 554 to 566; Kelvin ord 620 to 630; Lawrence ord 435 to 440, 436 to 444; Lansdowne ord 262, 264; Naihati ord 458, New Central ord 515, 510; Northbrook ord 43 to 44/8, 43/8, 44; Reliance ord 36/8 to 36/14, 36/4, Soorah ord 178; Standard ord 485, 490/8; Union ord 605.

Miscellaneous:—Anglo Oriental (new) 39/4 to 43, Behar Oil 23/8; Bowreah Cotton ord 292; Bowreah Cotton prefs. 90, 91, Calcutta City Flour 16/8, 16/12; Champaran Sugar 185, 190 and 212; Cossipur Ginning 30/12, 31; Indian Galvanizing 220, 222, Reliance Firebrick Pottery 16/12 to 17/4; Russa Engineering 244, 245/8; Titaghur Paper ord 284 to 290.

Government paper three and a half per cent was quoted at Rs. 68/12 to 69 and small lots at Rs. 69/4 to 69/8.

NAGPUR ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER CO, LD.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

The Directors have submitted to the shareholders their report on the operations of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1917, together with the audited Balance Sheet, Revenue and Profit and Loss Account.

The Company's net profit during the year ending 31st December 1917, amounted to Rs. 31,344-0-11, which with the sum of Rs. 3,495-10-0 from the last year's account, makes a total of Rs. 34,839-10-11.

The following amounts aggregating Rs. 8,500 have been appropriated from this year's profit:—

To Depreciation Fund Account Rs. 5,000; to Preliminary Expenses Rs. 1,500; to Reserve for Repair and Renewals Rs. 2,000.

After making these provisions there remains a balance of Rs. 26,339-10-11 out of which the Directors recommend a dividend of 4½ per cent. to holders of fully paid up shares. This will amount to Rs. 22,096-2-0, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,243-8-11, which amount they recommend, should be carried forward to next year's account.

"BURGOYNE" for RELIABILITY

BURGOYNE'S ONE SOLUTION JET BLACK

HAIR DYE

(GOLD MEDAL.)

IS THE MOST POPULAR HAIR DYE ON THE MARKET, BECAUSE IT IS CLEAN AND EASY TO USE, DOES NOT DESTROY THE HAIR, IS PERMANENT, PRODUCES A NATURAL SHADE AND

DEFIES DETECTION

BURGOYNE'S black is jet black.

Sold by all Chemists throughout India, and see that you get "Burgoyne's."

BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES & CO., LTD., EAST HAM, LONDON, E.

ASTHMA

Radical and Sure Cure.

To

Messrs. K. P. RAY & J. P. RAY Bros.,
Benares City.

Dear Sirs,

Your famous medicine for Asthma, was bought by me in May last. I took regularly the medicine from June for one month, thence I am quite free from the troublesome attacks. I have engaged myself to circulate the very good efficacy of your medicine.

Yours faithfully,
Dr. HARENDRA NATH DUTT,
Meherpur.

Alleged Favouritism IN Government Contracts.

A Reprint of the articles in "The Bombay Chronicle" together with the full text of Mr. K. A. Peerbhoy's Statements before the Industrial Commission

PRICE TWO ANNAS

OBTAINABLE AT—
"THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS.

The Oil of Quality for general cooking, frying, salads and French dressings. It replaces butter, ghee, or olive oil and is considerably cheaper. Sold by all dealers and Stores in 1 lb., 3½ lbs. and 35 lbs. tins.

THE INDIAN COTTON OIL CO. LD.
Hummum St., Fort, BOMBAY

MONGINI BROTHERS

FOR CAKES, SWEETS, CHOCOLATES AND CONFECTIONERY.

Awarded Silver and Bronze Medals at the Bombay Exhibition

62, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

DON'T KILL a MOSQUITO with a HOWITZER

DON'T use medicines which, while curing your complaint, spoil your stomach and weaken your heart. Dr. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC guarantees to stimulate your heart, strengthen your nerves, increase your appetite and, above all, to cure Malaria and other intermittent Fever radically. Re. 1 per bottle SOLD EVERYWHERE.

DR. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC TRADE MARK.

PURE INDIAN PREPARATION.

M. T. MADON & Co.,
24/26 B, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Bank of Burmah, Ltd., in liquidation, general meeting of creditors, Brokers' Hall, Dalal Street, 6 p.m.
Bombay Presidency Students' Federation (Bombay Branch) General Meeting, Muslim Students' Union Hall, Chowpatty, 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

SATURDAY, Feb. 9.

Bombay Races: First Day, First Race starts at 3-15 p.m.
Musical Concert at Gandharwa Maha Vidyalaya at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Western India Lawn Tennis Tournament begins.
Wilson College Day: Meetings from 10 a.m. Chief meeting at 6 p.m., when the Hon. Mr. G. Carmichael, will preside.

SUNDAY, Feb. 10.

Musical Concert at Gandharwa Maha Vidyalaya at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Mails for Muscat, Jask, Bunderabas, Linga, Henjam, Dubai, Bushire, Koweit, Charbar and Paani will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 8 a.m.

MONDAY, February 11.

G. I. P. Byculla Mechanics' Institute Dance, 9-30 p.m. (S. T.).
Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-40 p.m.
University Senate Meeting, 5-45.

TUESDAY, Feb. 12.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.
"At Home" to the Fellows of the University at Government House, 5 p.m.
The Homeward English Mail will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, February 13.

Bombay Races: Second Day. Big meeting.
Excelsior Theatre: An Amateur production of Gilbert and Sulivan Opera, "The Mikado" in aid of Local and Theatrical War Funds.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

De Villiers and Company, Dhobi Talao, 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
Royal Opera House, Cinema at 6-45 and 9-30 p.m. 5 p.m. and 9-30 p.m.
Karleker's Royal Circus, at Mastan Talao, Bellasis Road, 9-30 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: Cinema and variety at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: "Passing Show" Gaiety Theatre at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
West End Cinema: Charni Road: 5-30, 7-0.
West End Cinema: Charni Road:: 8-30, 7-0 8-45 and 10-15.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45 8-30, and 10-0.
New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-45, 9-0 and 10-45.

G. I. P. TRAINS FROM BOMBAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 0	14 25
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore) ..	15 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ..	9 15	18 0
Madras Mail	8 40	21 30
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Poona Express	19 40	7 55

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the arrival an departure time from Colaba:—

	BOMBAY, Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	11 35	16 45
Gujrat Mail	8 25	21 —
Kathiawar 3rd Clas Express ..	7 40	21 2

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

PROFESSOR KATELI.—Dadabhai Cursetji Kateli, Professor, Wilson College, aged 65, died of heart failure. Funeral Friday morning, Hornby Road, near Evans Fraser.

POONA RIFLES.

POONA, Feb. 7.

PART I.—

203 Drill and Instruction.—Parades for the week ending Saturday 9-2-18:
At Headquarters:
Friday 8th.—7 to 9 a.m. A and B Coys. (Actives), Dress, Drill Order, Grey Shirts, (Company Training).

204 Musketry.—The Classification range is allotted for Class firing as follows:—
Thursday 7th and Saturday 9th.—Members who have not yet completed the Annual Course of Musketry must do so at a very early date.

205 Instructions.—Members of the Corps desirous of volunteering as instructors for Mechanical Transport Training School, Rawalpindi should apply to the Adjutant at once.

206 Leave.—The undermentioned is granted leave of absence for the period stated against his name:—
No. 30 Pte. N. M. Dastur, A Coy. from 6-2-18 to 10-2-18 (Medical Certificate.)

207 Extract.—The following extract from Station Orders dated 6th February 1918, is republished for information:—
DRESS: OFFICERS. FIELD SERVICE DRESS 168.
British Service Dismounted Units.
Dismounted Officers will not wear Leggings or Field Boots.

208. Fire Arms.—Members in possession of Private Fire Arms are requested to register the same at Headquarters Office at once.

(Sd.) TOM DOBSON, 2nd/Lieut.
For Adjutant, Poona Rifles.

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D., and Officers the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Regiment will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day.

BAND AT BANDRA.

The Imperial Band will play a programme of music on Sunday at the Bandra Lands End commencing at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.) under the direction of Mr. P. C. Freiras Band Master.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

The delays on fully paid telegrams from the United Kingdom are now normal.

WILSON COLLEGE DAY.

Owing to the sudden death in his class-room of Prof. Dadabhai Kharsedji Kateli, the celebration of the Wilson College Day which was to be celebrated on the 9th instant is postponed to the 23rd instant.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

A FAKIR IN TROUBLE.

ENCROACHMENT WITHOUT PERMISSION.

(Before Justices Shah and Marten.)
Tipu Mastan v. The King-Emperor.

This was a criminal application for revision against the decision of Mr. F. K. Boyd, Sessions Judge of Nasik. The Sessions Judge found the accused guilty of the offence charged and confirmed the fine of Rs. 5 passed on the petitioner.

The facts are these:—
The accused was a Fakir and erected a verandah under the arch of the bridge over the Godaveri river close to Sunder Narayan's Temple and was residing there. He was served with a notice by the Municipality to remove the encroachment, but in spite of that he continued to stay there. As the notice was refused by the accused, it was stuck on the place where he stayed. As he disobeyed the order the Municipality lodged a complaint in the Court of Mr. D. G. Patvardhan, 1st Class Magistrate, Nasik, charging the accused of an offence of encroachment under section 122. clause (3).

The defence of the accused was that he did not know whose place it was and as a sadhu he stayed there under the arch after erecting a verandah as he had no other place to sit.

MAGISTRATE'S ORDER.

The Magistrate found him guilty and sentenced him to a fine as stated above. He was further ordered to remove the encroachment within 24 hours failing it, he was ordered to pay one rupee per day for the continuance of the encroachment till it was removed.

The accused submitted that the offence was not proved to have been committed. there was no encroachment in law and the place encroached upon did not fall within the municipal limits, the alleged encroachment was not of a permanent character. The Fakir being a devotee stayed there on the bank of the sacred river, he never contemplated that he was committing any offence, the river is the property of the Government as stated in section 37 of the Land Revenue Code.

Their Lordships after hearing arguments reiected the petition.

Mr. D. C. Virkar appeared for the petitioner.

PROJECTION OF SHOP-BOARDS

POWERS OF MUNICIPALITY.

(Before Justices Shah and Marten.)
Nagin Chabildas v. The King-Emperor.

This was a criminal application for revision against the decision of Mr. S. J. Murphy, Sessions Judge of Surat.

The applicant was charged before the Honorary Magistrate of Surat, under section 122 of the District Municipal Act III of 1901 and under section 113 of the same Act, in that he put up a shop-board 16 feet long and two feet wide, projecting into the street by its width. He was found guilty by the Magistrate and was fined Rs. 10 under section 122 of the Act, and was ordered to pay anna one for the process fee. No separate sentence was awarded under section 113.

The facts are these:—
The petitioner kept on rent a shop at Galemandi in the city of Surat and opened a tea shop there. The petitioner for the purpose of the shop put up a shop-board to the said shop projecting over the public street. Thereafter the Municipal Inspector came to the petitioner and demanded from him Re. 8 as a fee for the said board. The petitioner by money order remitted the amount on the 16th July, 1917. Notwithstanding that the Municipality lodged the complaint against the petitioner for putting up the shop-board without permission.

JUSTICE SHAH'S JUDGMENT.

Mr. Justice Shah in delivering the judgment observed:—
The point raised in support of this application is that the putting up of the shop-board by the applicant was duly authorized under sub-section 113 and was therefore exempt from punishment under section 122 or 113 of the District Municipal Act of 1901. It is argued that it was duly authorized under section 113 as it was in accordance with bye-law 8 of Chapter XIV of the Byelaws of the Surat Municipality. The board put up is in accordance with bye-law 8. But the applicant has clearly contravened bye-law 10, sub-clause 3, which requires that the owner shall duly pay in advance the fees prescribed by rules under section 46 (i). It is an admitted fact that the prescribed fee was not paid. It is urged, however, that the bye-law 10 is not applicable to such a projection; and even if applicable it is *ultra vires* of the Municipality to levy any fee. The bye-law provides that projections may be permitted only on the conditions which are laid down in the three sub-clauses, and under section 114, it is open to the Municipality to prescribe the extent to which and the conditions under which shop-boards may be allowed to project over public streets. The bye-law, therefore, in my opinion is clearly applicable to the projections, such as we have in this case.

I do not see how it is *ultra vires* in view of the power which the Municipality has under the section to prescribe the extent to which and the conditions under which such projections may be allowed. I do not see any reason to think that the power to prescribe the conditions does not include the power to levy fees before the projections are permitted. Section 70 of the District Municipal Act was referred to as showing that the power to charge fees was limited in the manner stated in that section. But it seems to me that under the terms of the section when permission is given for putting up any projection, the Municipality may charge a fee for such permission.

WHAT IS "PERMISSION"?

There is nothing in the word of the section to justify the applicant's contention that the word "permission" there means "written permission" as contemplated by the first part of section 113, sub-section 1, or that it means permission given in each specific case and not a general permission subject to certain conditions. I feel clear that the fee which is prescribed by bye-law 10 is within the powers conferred on the Municipality by the District Municipal Act which provides that when permission is given for putting up any projection, the Municipality may charge a fee for such permission. Here the permission granted is general subject to the payment of the prescribed fee. I am, therefore, of opinion that the contention that this part of the bye-law is *ultra vires* must be disallowed. No other point has been urged on behalf of the applicant. I would therefore discharge the rule.

Mr. N. K. Mehta appeared for the petitioner.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

HIGH COURT EASTER RECESS.

The High Court on its Original Side and the offices of the Prothonotary and Registrar, O.J., will be closed for the Easter Recess from Thursday, the 28th March, to Monday, the 1st April 1918, both days inclusive. The High Court on its Original Side will be closed for the annual summer vacation from Monday, the 15th April, to Sunday, the 9th June 1918, both days inclusive. The offices of the Court will be open during the vacation for urgent work only from 11-30 a.m. to 1-30 p.m. (Standard Time) except on Saturdays and close holidays.

LOOTING AT WORLI.

A COMPLAINANT BREAKS DOWN.

Before Mr. Frank Oliviera at the Esplanade Police Court the case was again heard in which Inspector Carter charged Buldev and twenty-eight other *Purdeshis* with rioting and committing theft of property worth about Rs. 400 on the 25th January last.

The case for the prosecution was closed on Wednesday, and the full facts for the prosecution have already been reported in these columns.

Velji Mansi, one of the complainants, cross-examined by Mr. P. Godinho said the first accused whom he knew for the last four years was giving orders while standing on the road; he was not aware that the first accused Baldeo was an influential man among the *Purdeshis* and that his advice was sought by them. He was pushed into the inner room and came out of it when the Police arrived on the scene. The looters had blown the lamp out, and there was no light in the house.

Witness who said he had lost everything began to cry and was unable to give any coherent answers. On the Magistrate enquiring if the witness would be able to continue his evidence if he were given ten minutes' rest, he said he had lost all his property and since then he was not in his proper mind, and would not be able to give his evidence properly. Witness was then withdrawn.

Another witness, Aspar Jetha, said there were fifty to sixty people in the chowki and he was unable to say what each man was doing. He was looking through the ventilators, and when he heard the first accused's order to loot the shop his shop was closed. He could identify the accused.

The case was adjourned.

DEATH FROM TETANUS.

DUE TO INJURY IN RIOTING.

Dr. W. Nunan, the Coroner, held an inquest on the body of Shivram Suryaji, aged 45, who was arrested by the Police on suspicion of looting on the 2nd instant, with his hand crushed and who was taken to the J. J. Hospital for treatment. The deceased who refused to have his hand amputated, died of tetanus on Wednesday.

Inspector De Burgh in his evidence stated that at about 10 p.m., on the 25th ultimo he received information that looting was going on at Arthur Road in the shop of a *Marwadi*. He hurried to the place with some sowars and fifteen policemen; the crowd began stoning and the Police charged them. Several men were knocked over and the deceased's hand was injured by a horse. He was arrested later and the property was found in his possession. He was sent to the hospital, and he refused to have his hand amputated.

HOUSE SURGEON'S EVIDENCE.

Dr. D. R. Bardi, House Surgeon, J. J. Hospital, said the deceased was advised to have his hand amputated, but he refused and left the hospital against his advice. On the same day he was brought back suffering from tetanus, and he died on Wednesday.

The jury returned a verdict of death from tetanus following the injury to his head, received during the rioting on the 25th January last.

UNDERTRIAL PRISONER DIES PNEUMONIA.

Dr. W. Nunan held an inquest on the body of Basan Bhagwandin a *purdeshi* aged 18 years. The deceased was arrested in connection with the riots on the 25th ultimo and was sent to the prison at Oomercady on the 26th, as an undertrial prisoner. As he was very ill he was sent to the Jail Hospital on the 3rd instant, and as he did not improve he was taken to the J. J. Hospital on Wednesday morning and he died there the same day.

As Dr. D. R. Bardi was of the opinion that death was due to pneumonia, the jury returned a verdict accordingly.

SELLING "CHARAS" WITHOUT LICENSE

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Chief Excise Inspector Sheriar Talyarkhan charged Govind Somji, servant of a licensee with selling 37 tolas of "charas" without a license. It appeared that the accused was permitted to sell one "tola" of "charas" at a time to a customer, but sold him 37 "tolas". He was convicted and fined Rs. 60.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 8TH OF FEBRUARY, 1918.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR DISMISSAL

110-16—Motichand & D, Lalloo Nemji v. Lalji Doongersey & anr, Tyabji D & Co.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COURT'S REPORT.

1410-14—Unwalla P & P, The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Khimji Cooverji & ors, Payne & Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

1211-16—Wadia G & Co., Balchand Oogarchand a firm v. Gopikisson Madon Gopal, Khanderao L & M, Part Heard.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

906-17—Ard H D & Co., Messrs. Vadilal & Co. a firm v. Messrs J F Shroff & Co., a firm, Un P & P.

Special Case 1213-17—Crawford B and Co Peter William Monie Municipal Commissioner v. The Revd Robert Scott, Mirza M and M.

811-17—Dastur and Co Ahmedbhoy Abdinbhoy Peerbhoy v Ismailbhoy Pirbhoy Damji Little and Co.

740-17—Tyabjee D and Co Bai Mani Widow v Trikowandas Mangaldas Nathoobhai and ors Ardeshir H D and Co Mulla and M.

1220-16—Bhaishanker K and G Lalchand Jusodanandan and Co a firm v Purshotam Vishram Mowji and anr Jamsetji R and D.

754-17—Kanga and S Rehmatbai Widow v Bhimji Jairaj Makanji Madhowji K and Ch.

1266-16—Rustomji and G Rewabai Widow v Ghellabhai Dayaram and ors, Tyabji D and Co.

1355-16—Rustomji and G Parwatibai Widow v Ghellabhai Dayaram and ors, Tyabji D and Co.

FATMABIBI ROGAY CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during January was 11,424, of whom 4,624 were males, 3,802 females, and 2,998 children.

LODGE BEAMAN.

GRAND MASONIC GATHERING.

The annual installation meeting of Lodge Beaman No. 1069 S. C. was held on Monday when Rt. Wor. Bro. Maneck H. Mody, R. W. Master-elect, was installed to the chair by Rt. Wor. Bro. Burjorji D. Jijibhoy, Rt. Wor. Master of the Lodge. Sir Frank Beaman, the Most Worshipful Grand Master of All Scottish Freemassonary in India and patron of the Lodge, had come with his office-bearers to pay the official visit. As Sir Frank Beaman is shortly leaving our shores, Rt. Wor. Bro. Jehangir H. Mody senior, Past Master of the Lodge made a short speech and presented a souvenir to Sir Frank Beaman on behalf of the members of the Lodge for which he thanked the members.

At the Banquet table about 100 Masons were present. After the usual toasts the Rt. Wor. Master proposed in eloquent terms the toast of the Most Worshipful Grand Master, for which he thanked and proposed the toast of the newly installed Master. The latter having expressed his sincere thanks, the visitors' toast was taken by Bro. Dr. P. N. Daruwalla, to which Rt. Wor Bro. Rustom K. R. Cama suitably replied. The Rt. Wor. Master appointed his office-bearers for the current year as follows:—Rt. Wor. Bro. B. D. Jijibhoy, (Immediate Past Master), Wor. Bro. B. T. Anklesaria (Depute Master), Rt. Wor. Bro. Dr. D. K. Patel (Substitute Master), Wor. Bro. Cawashaw. H. L. Batliwalla (Senior Warden). Wor. Bro. Shapoorji H. L. Batliwalla (Junior Warden), Bro. Dr. J. H. L. Batliwalla (Secretary), Bro. J. M. Mehta (Assistant Secretary), Bro. Dr. D. H. L. Batliwalla (Treasurer), Bro. Homi, Sorabji D. Dubash, (Caplain), Bro. S. T. Raja (Senior Deacon), Bro. N. J. Bilimoria (Junior Deacon), Bro. P. D. Chowna (Architect), Rt. Wor. Bro. Jehangir, . H. Mody (Director of Ceremonies), Bro. A. M. Mistry (Jeweller), Bro. D. H. Indorewalla (Zend Avesta Bearer), Bro. S. P. O. Shroff (Bard), Bro. J. M. Vajifdar (Sword Bearer), Bro. J. N. Patel (Director of Music), Bro. Dr. M. T. Anklesaria (Organist), Bro. H. R. Engineer (Standard Bearer), Bro. A. M. Bharucha, (Steward), Bro. R. S. Contractor (Marshall), Bro. H. S. Contractor (Junior Guard), Bro. M. K. Hiramaneck (Tyler).

"FOULING HIS OWN NEST."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In promoting, by all lawful and constitutional means, the Political progress of this country, Sir William Wedderburn was mercilessly attacked by the leading organs of Anglo-Indians and of the service, notably the "Pioneer" (Allahabad), and the "Englishman" (Calcutta). Sir William was twitted with being faithless to the salt of the British Government (meaning salary and pension) because of his having criticised Bureaucracy and the Bureaucratic system of Government of this country, as if being a member of the Indian Civil Service Sir William ought not to have played the role of a good honest friend of India and an equally honest critic of the Bureaucracy. Sir William repelled this charge at the time in a very dignified manner by telling his critics that, far from being faithless to the salt, he was quite faithful to the salt, that is by his services to this country in the way he did, he proved true to the salt, i.e. his salary and pension derived from the poor agriculturist and the taxpayer. You and your contemporaries have made this very clear in your obituary notices of Sir William Wedderburn.

Now this was not the only offensive way in which Sir William's critics attacked him. I well remember having read articles in the "Pioneer" and other Anglo-Indian organs in which Sir William was charged with "fouling his own nest." My memory is clear enough to justify my giving the "ipssima verba" of this imputation against Sir William. What his critics wanted to insinuate by this phrase (in its metaphorical sense) was that Sir William was vilifying the great Indian Civil Service of which he was a member. Now nothing was, nothing could be further from such a venerable and candid critic of Sir William's type. It is a game, which pays in a way, to our adversaries, to use harsh epithets when they run short of argument. Now I wish to enlighten your readers what this "fouling of one's nest" means when applied to an honorable critic like Sir William. Your readers who have read Herbert Spencer's "Sociology," must be well aware of the learned disquisition of Herbert Spencer on "Class Bias," "Patriotism," etc. In one of his chapters, Herbert Spencer discusses this very question of "fouling one's own nest." I give the following quotation and to bring out forcibly and effectively the relevancy of this extract to the body of Indian Civil Service, I have taken the liberty of underlining pregnant portions:—

"Here we come upon one of the many ways in which the *corporate conscience proves itself less developed than the individual conscience.* For while excess of egoism is everywhere regarded as a fault, excess of patriotism is nowhere regarded as a fault. A man who recognises his own errors of conduct and his own deficiencies of faculty, shows a trait of character, considered praiseworthy; *but to admit that our doings towards other nations have been wrong is reprobated as unpatriotic. Defending the acts of another people with whom we have a difference, seems to most citizens like treason; and they use offensive comparisons concerning birds and their nests,* by way of condemning those who ascribe misconduct to our own people rather than to the people with whom we are at variance. Not only do they exhibit the unchecked sway of this reflex egoism, which constitutes patriotism—not only are they unconscious that there is anything blameworthy in giving the rein to this feeling; but they think the blameworthiness is in those who restrain it, and try to see what may be said on both sides. Judge then, how seriously the patriotic bias, thus perverting our judgments about international actions, necessarily perverts our judgments about the characters of other societies, and so vitiates sociological conclusions."

It is to be hoped that Sir William's hostile Anglo-Indian critics will be benefitted by reading this philosophical pronouncement of no less a man than Herbert Spencer, the great evolutionary philosopher of the Nineteenth Centuruy.—Yours, etc.,

S. B. M.

GRIEVANCES OF FIRE BRIGADE MEN.

SUGGESTED REGULATION OF RENTS.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday, Mr. Meyer Nissim presiding. A letter from the Municipal Commissioner was considered submitting revised estimates for extending the work of renewing the timber roofing over the reservoirs and filters on the Malabar Hill Reservoir, amounting to Rs. 94,878, which was an excess by Rs. 9,878 over the figures submitted previously. He now requested that the excess expenditure should be sanctioned.

The expenditure was approved.

GRIEVANCES OF FIRE BRIGADE MEN.

The Committee took into consideration a memorial from Mr. V. D. Kamat on behalf of the tindals and lascars of the Fire Brigade Department complaining of their hardships and grievances, and making suggestions for remedying them. They requested that their respectful demands might be duly considered and granted after holding an enquiry by a special Committee if necessary.

The Commissioner in his letter stated that the memorial consisted in the main of exaggerations and misstatements "and if it really represented the views of the men, it would seriously reflect on an efficient organisation." He was convinced, however, that it did not represent the men's views properly, and that except in regard to the jumping drill, the work of the Brigade had been carried on as usual. The Commissioner then went into the petition para by para and rebutted the statements made therein, and made some suggestions of his own.

Discussion of the question was postponed to a future meeting.

SUGGESTED REGULATION OF RENTS.

Mr. Rustomji J. Postwalla had written to the Corporation suggesting that rents should be regulated on the following basis:

(1) Rent should be charged at the rate of Re. 2 per 1,000 cubic feet of the building where the provision of light and air is sufficient.

(2) Rent should be charged at the rate of Re. 1 per 1,000 cubic feet of the building where light and air are deficient.

(3) For dark and dismal ground floors the rent should be half a rupee per 1,000 cubic feet.

Mr. Postwalla added that if any deficiency was caused in the revenue by these suggestions being adopted money might be raised by taxing amusements, motor cars, tram cars, etc.

The Committee forwarded the letter to the Corporation with a recommendation that it be recorded.

EDUCATIONAL EXHIBITION.

Most of the schools mentioned in the programme previously published turned up yesterday. The teachers had the pupils well in hand. Although the time allotted for schools was upto 1 p.m. only, a number of schoolchildren of different schools were given admittance in the afternoon as well. The attendance of persons paying admission fees was also large. The exhibition has on the whole proved to be a decided success, which speaks volumes for the ability, zeal, and indefatigability of the Burnett-Hursts.

Many applications were received yesterday, and the management, allotted the following hours to the schools:—

9-15 a.m.—R. V. Subnis and Party.
9-30 a.m.—Sandhurst Boys High School.
10-0 a.m.—Currimbhoy Ebrahim Khoja Orphanage.
10-0 a.m.—John Connon School.
10-30 a.m.—Sir Cowasji Jehangir Girls' School.
10-30 a.m.—Parsi Girls' School (Association).
11-0 a.m.—Young [redacted] School.
11-0 a.m.—Sajanbhoy Murarji Girls' School.
11-30 a.m.—King George's English School, Dadar.
11-30 a.m.—Meherwanji Seth Parsi Girls' Charitable School.
12-0.—Elphinstone High School.
12-0.—Marwadi Commercial School.
12-30 p.m.—Ram Mohan English School.
12-30 p.m.—Jenabai Orphanage.
2-0 p.m.—Dhanjibhai Karamally Orphanage.
2-0 p.m.—Chanda Ramji Girls' School.
2-30 p.m.—Wilson Boys' High School.

No further passes can be issued.

The awards to the Vernacular Schools will be present at 4 p.m. Owing to the large crowds visiting the Exhibition it has been found necessary to make the following charges to-day (the last day):—

Adults—8 annas.
Children—4 annas.

On Wednesday, Prof. Hiralal H. Kaji delivered an interesting lecture on "The Place of Geography in School Curriculum." Prof. A. E. Parker also delivered an equally interesting lecture that day on "The Teaching of Literature." Both were well attended and highly appreciated by the audience.

VILE PARLE DEBATING SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Society will be held in the school hall to-morow, at 11-30 a.m., when Mr. G. D. Bhatt, will deliver a lecture on "Uses and advantages arising from History." Mr. K. V. Dave will preside.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Mr. R. L. Sutaria will read a paper an "The Cotton Seed Oil Industry" this evening at 6 p.m. (S. T.) in the College hall.

S. S, LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Parel Branch, Mr. K. B. Jagtup will deliver a lecture on "Rawayan" at 8-30 p.m. and Pandit Balcrishna Sharma on "Social Work" at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.) to-morrow, at Parel Bhoiwada Rama-Mandir.

FOOD CONTROLLER.

GETS UNDER WEIGH.

DISCUSSION WITH THE INDIAN CHAMBER.

Mr. Cadell, the Food Controller, met the committee of the Indian Chamber and Bureau on Monday and informally discussed with them the situation regarding high prices, etc. It is understood that some members suggested that with a view to relieve the high pressure on houses, the railway companies should be asked to build an adequate number of houses for their servants. Mr. Cadell is said to have agreed to the suggestion and added that he would recommend to Government, the strong advisability of letting the Railways to find the money for quarters for their servants. The next point discussed was with reference to rents of houses occupied by the labouring population. In this respect the Government of India have already issued rules under which rents charged to labourers and artisans are regulated under the Defence Act rules, so that the large majority of the poorer but respectable middle classes are left untouched. The point was raised by some members, but Mr. Cadell seems to have waived it for the moment.

OPENING OF GRAIN SHOPS.

The main question discussed was concerning the opening of grain shops by Government. Some members suggested that the mill owners should be asked to open similar shops for the benefit of their employees. Sir Vithaldas Thakersey appears to have spoken on the shop opened in his mill and how it had not worked well. Various reasons were suggested as being responsible for it. But undaunted by past experience, Sir Vithaldas appears to contemplate some improvement in the system and continue the experiment for some time longer.

SHORTAGE OF TRANSPORT FACILITIES.

As regards the high prices of foodstuffs, Mr. Cadell seems to have opined that it was due to cornering. Some of the members present informed him that it was not due to cornering alone but to lack of transport facilities, a suggestion in which other members concurred. The fact appears that the railways plead shortage of waggons and that at present, some trades people are getting preference at the expense of the general body of business people, so that although plenty of grain is available in the mofussil it has not been possible to transport it to Bombay. In order to obviate this desideratum, the remedy suggested was that the railways should introduce a system of serial entry and serial despatch, a suggestion which the Chamber has gone on making apparently in vain. But neither the Food Controller nor the committee appear to have been aware of an obscure unpretentious notification issued from Delhi some days ago that all inward goods traffic had been suspended in the direction of Bombay owing to the needs of the Government and the military.

Mr. Cadell is said to have reasoned on the other hand, that the whole thing was the outcome of some waggons belonging to the East Indian railway having been held up bythe G. I. P. owing to difficulty or delay in unloading.

BANDRA FOOD PRICES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—On the occasion of the last prize distribution of the Bandra Municipal School on Sunday the 27th January last the Hon. Mr. Patel, in his address has very properly said that the living at Bandra is nearly as costly as in Bombay City, and I would add a word to that, that the living in Bandra is much more costly than in Bombay as all the foodstuff is brought from Bombay and sold on profit. Even the salt is brought from Salsette which is sold at 2½ or 3 annas a paili in Bombay, but at Bandra is sold at 3½ or 4 annas per paili. Rents at Bandra are not so high as in Bombay, but the Municipal taxes on different headings are much more in Bandra than at Bombay plus the Railway charges. I trust that in this connection the Bandra civic fathers will not fail in their duty and see that the people are not harassed on account of the heavy taxes and I hope they will cause an urgent enquiry to be made in connection with this. It is worth while also to point out that the fish which is brought in the Fish Market and exposed for sale is taken away by the outside fish sellers (—*Satnis.*—) for sale out of Bandra hence the residents here are deprived. Our civic fathers should take steps to remedy the evil.—Yours, etc.,

A RATE-PAYER.

Bandra, February, 6.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, Feb. 7th.

Cash Certificates	1,891
Total up-to-Date	25,72,802-12

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914 (VIII of 1914), the Bombay Government have directed that such of the provisions of Part III of the said Act as to relate to the registration and identification of motor vehicles shall not apply to military motor vehicles, and that such of the said provisions as relate to the licensing of drivers of motor vehicles shall not apply in respect of military motor vehicles when driven by drivers who have enlisted for military service.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, February 8, 1918.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

The educational problem in India has been truly described as kaleidoscopic and each of its varied and multifarious phases might well try the patience of the zealous educational expert and tax the foresight of the most sagacious politician. It will, however, be generally conceded that next to the vast task of the banishment of ignorance from the hearth of every village in this country, there is no more insistent educational need than that of presenting the right ideals to the young and growing mind and imparting to it a culture evolved out of Indian conditions and true to this Country, and not one alien in its origin, and, therefore fissiparous in its tendencies. The problem, in fine, is so to work our educational institutions and model our curricula as to enable our schools and colleges to send forth into life not merely young brains crammed with a certain amount of information and doing homage to some vaguely visualized Western ideal, but young citizens proud of the ancient and noble culture of their Motherland, conscious of its growing needs and aspirations and instinct with hope and patriotism for its future. The Anglo-Indian administrator has been accustomed to point his finger with pride at the educational activity of the Indian Government as one of the most remarkable achievements of his rule, and, though the means adopted and the expenditure incurred have been hopelessly incommensurate with the vast needs of this country, it cannot be denied that the present awakening in the country is, in a considerable measure, due to the educational policy inaugurated by Macaulay and Sir Charles Wood. But that would be merely stating a half-truth and it is no delerious exaggeration to state that the system and ideals set up by the pioneers of the educational policy of the Government have resulted in a woeful cramping of the Indian intellect and a tearing of it asunder from true Indian culture for generations. Indeed one might well wonder how it could have been otherwise, for the famous pioneer of the system held all oriental learning and culture in undisguised contempt and believed that unadulterated Western education alone was capable of liberalizing and cultivating the Indian mind. And one of the avowed objects of the educational policy then inaugurated was to produce an efficient body of clerks with an adequate knowledge of the English language!

It was only in the fitness of things that an educational scheme based on so radical a misconception and designed with so narrow an outlook should produce, in the main, minds moulded after the same monotonous pattern with little initiative and less originality. If occasionally a star of pre-eminent magnitude crossed the Indian firmament —if we had a Dadabhai, a Ranade or a Gokhale —these great spirits grew to their greatness rather, in spite of, than because of, the system which was supposed to have fashioned their minds. That, however, was only the opening chapter in the story of havoc worked in matters educational by an alien bureaucracy. It was inevitable that a clique of unresponsible Civil Servants seeking to perpetuate their authority over a discontented people, should be driven to playing fast and loose with the educational institutions of the country. Essentially defective as the education imparted was, the bureaucrat became conscious of the unwelcome truth that every young man turned out by the universities was a hostile and bitter critic of his administration. Nothing which could have the remotest semblance of a tendency to shake the authority of the bureaucrat's time-honoured domination could, of course, be tolerated, and with the blindness characteristic of his tribe, he conceived the notion that the discontent of the young mind in India towards a rule which he fondly believed to be the best under the sun, could only be the result of an improperly controlled educational system. The cry went forth that all education was to be under the rigorous direction and control of the Government and the blighting hand of the State put out the spark of life from all educational institutions in the country. A comprehensive policy, in conformity with the government plan of action, was laid down, and, the notorious Risley Circular, with its attempted segregation of students from all living movements of the day, was but a limb of this great repressive scheme. The text books in all primary and secondary schools were closely scanned and every book which dared appeal to the sentiment of patriotism and nationality among the Indians was ruthlessly weeded out. A number of text books, written mainly by government servants in the Education Department and administering approved doles of history and the like subjects, after the official pattern, became the order of the day. Current events were strictly taboo in all class rooms and the teacher who dared transgress this solemn injunction was forthwith visited with condign punishment. Simultaneously a rigid system of inspection and registration of all private schools was instituted and not seldom the services of the ubiquitous C.I.D. were requisitioned to trace the antecedents of some of the teachers in the private schools. These and a number of kindred measures represented the supreme effort of the bureaucrats to prop up the shaking structure of their hitherto unchallenged absolutism.

The sequel is too obvious to need elaboration. Not only was the rising youth of the country being trained in cultural ideals false and unreal and born of a narrow outlook, but fresh fetters were forged slavishly to dominate the educational system of the country with a view to make its youths mere automatons oblivious of the real political condition of their Motherland and cut off completely from the living problems of the day. This bold and calculated attempt at smothering the rising nationhood of the country, gnawing at the very vitals of true education, has exercised the best minds of the country for a number of years and individuals and bodies have with a view to ameliorate the situation inaugurated institutions to impart education on truly national lines. The Government, however, have remained obdurate and unbending and have not scrupled, with the multitudinous forces at their command, to discourage and even throttle these movemnets. The constitution of the Hindu University and the difficulties that have arisen over the proposed Moslem University are eloquent testimony to the unshakeable determination of the bureaucrat to have a finger, and a pretty large one, in the pie of every educational effort, however independently organized. It may well be asked whether this is a situation which the leaders of the country can any longer continue to face with equanimity. The Time-Spirit is busy altering world values irrevocably and democracy and nationality are in the air. But it is utile to expect a nation with its youth trained in hothouses, secluded from all touch with the real life of the country and brought up to ideals set for them by an alien bureaucracy, to make any substantial headway along the path of true nationhood. Nor can it he gainsaid that if ever the master dream of Indian Nationalism is to come true this pernicious bureaucratic domination in matters educational with its inevitably false cultural ideals and the consequent cramping of the rising Indian intellect must be irrevocably ended and a popularly controlled system of truly national education inaugurated.

TWO IMPORTANT JUDGMENTS

Two cases of considerable importance to the public were reported in our legal columns yesterday. Municipalities who are litigiously disposed will do well to note carefully Mr. Justice Marten's advice in a criminal revision appeal. In setting aside the conviction of one Basappa Chennappa by the First Class Magistrate of Sirsi for contravening the Provisions of the Bombay District Municipal Act III of 1911, Mr. Justice Marten observed: "I should have thought, if I may say without offence, that their energies would be more usefully directed in getting an unambiguous amendment of the Act than in taking to police courts cases against their citizens and ratepayers." The facts of the case are very simple, and briefly told are that

the petitioner Basappa Channappa obtained permission from the Sirsi Municipality in the year 1914 to build a house, which is now under construction. That to the west of the house there is a private lane bounded by a fence on the side of the petitioner's house. The petitioner removed the fence and put up a stone-wall 4 feet by 4 feet to ensure greater security for his house. The Municipality of Sirsi prosecuted the petitioner for building the wall without the permission of the Municipality and in this case the petitioner was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 2,

In the course of an interesting judgement, Mr. Justice Marten referreed at length to the Magistrate's finding, which he observed was not as clear as it ought to be in regard to material facts and was "irregular," in so far as the Magistrate, instead of deciding on the merits of the case, allowed the President of the Municipality to give an opinion whether the appellant had committed the offence. After going into the arguments, Mr. Justice Marten observed:—

On the materials we have at present it wil really be necessary to give alternative decisions based on various hypotheses as to the true facts. The real question in my opinion therefore is whether we should remit the case for a further trial or set aside the conviction. In my judgment the latter course is the proper one to take under the special circumstances of the case.

Considering that according to the President of the Municipality, the offending wall was "such a tiny thing" and the offence itself, according to the magistrate, of a "trivial nature," and also that there was already one retrial in the case, the course adopted by Justice Marten in this case cannot but commend itself to peaceful and peace-loving ratepayers. If in the first instance the Magistrate had exercised his own brains instead of depending on the opinion of the President of the Municipality, who was an interested party, there would have been possibly no occasion for the matter to come before the High Court and the parties would have been saved much vexation and expense.

Another case of considerable importance at the present time was decided by Justice Kajiji sitting on the Original Side of the High Court One Diveshar Purshottum, a rent-farming contractor, filed separate ejectment suits against various persons and firms. According to the facts disclosed during the hearing of the case Diveshvar obtained a rent-farming lease of certain premises of Sir Mahomed Usuf situate in Church Gate opposite the Eastern Bank, from 1st November 1917, for a period of three years on a rent of Rs. 5,701 per month and then proceeded to raise the rents paid by the tenants for the portions occupied by them, and in the event of non-compliance gave them notices to vacate. The defendants in the three separate suits Essabhai Abdul Kadarvasan, Moolji and Thakurdas and the Wellington Cycle Company, were similarly served with notices to vacate but did not do so. The plaintiff then filed a suit for ejectment of the defendants and for damages. After hearing counsel on both sides, his Lordship decided that Rs. 550 was a reasonable rent and decreed accordingly that the defendant in the first case should pay the plaintiff at that rate from 1st January and gave the defendant six months' time to vacate. In the second and third cases the defendants were ordered to pay rent at the rate of Rs. 275 respectively and allowed six months' time to vacate. It is interesting to note that in the first suit, the plaintiff had demanded Rs. 700 per month as against Rs. 535 and in the second and third, Rs. 400 and Rs. 375 respectively, and in the alternative one month's notice to vacate. The decision is of importance in view of the tendency of landlords and rent-farmers to levy exorbitant rents, and we trust it will be of effect in checking the rapacious tendencies of landlords.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Governor was present at the entertainment arranged by the Committee of Mahomedan Gentlemen for wounded and convalescent Indian Soldiers at the Gaiety Theatre on Thursday afternoon and afterwards their Excellencies were the guests of H. H. the Raja of Rajpipla at Tea at the Willingdon Sports Club.

Lieut-General H. Hudson, Adjutant-General in India and Brigadier-General A. H. P. Harrison have arrived at Government House.

The annual meeting of the committee and subscribers of St. George's Homes, Madras, was held on the 5th instant at Museum Theatre, Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Phayre presiding. The year ending 30th September, 1917, had seen the admission of 36 fresh students, the number at the year's end being 88. As regards finance the help received was also remarkable.

The "Bombay Government Gazette" announces that Government have created a temporary appointment of an Additional Presidency Magistrate for the City of Bombay on Rs. 600 per mensem for a period of three months from the 1st February 1918, and have appointed Mr. B. N. Athavle to the post.

Notes of the Day.

P. R.

The controversy about proportional representation between the House of Lords and the House of Commons has at last reached some definite settlement. The former adopted the proposal of Lord Lansdowne to appoint a Committee to consider the application of proportional representation to a hundred constituencies, urban and rural, experimentally. The Commons to whom the compromise was referred have accepted it. This, at least, promises that it will not be long before the principle of proportional representation becomes part and parcel of the electoral law of the country. Much of the existing opposition is born partly of ignorance as to what the principle really is and of exaggerated ideas of the difficulty of its application. There is every reason to believe that the experiment will soon demonstrate both the necessity and practicability of the principle.

A Sign of the Times.

That the determination to see free and compulsory education introduced is growing apace, throughout the country, is being brought home in a hundred ways. A private Bill has already been passed in the Bombay Legislative Council. In Bengal, Behar and the Punjab, Bills on the same lines are to be introduced. In the U. P. no Bill has yet been introduced, but it is notoworthy that the Municipal Boards of three important towns—Lucknow, Benares and Sitapur—have already expressed their readiness to introduce free and compulsory education, the Lucknow Municipality having agreed to take upon itself the entire burden of financing the measure and the Benares Municipality having decided to raise ten thousand rupees by taxation to meet the additional cost.

Recruitment for the Police Force.

The Commissioner of Police, Madras, has taken a step in the right direction by appealing to young men, who have obtained their secondary school leaving certificates, and are leaving school, to adopt the Madras City Police as a career. That there is widespread dissatisfaction throughout the country with the ways of the police is undoubted. Not a little of this dissatisfaction may be traced to the calibre of the constabulary which is itself the result of poor prospects. No improvement in the morale and efficiency of the police can be effected unless they are recruited from a better class, speaking of the force as a whole, and that will not come to pass unless the prospects of the service are vastly improved. Any attempt in this direction must, therefore, be welcomed and there cannot be a better way of doing this than by attracting to the force an increasing number of respectable young men. It is essential that the prospects offered to these young men should be better than those now offered. The Madras Police Commissioner refers to recent improvements in this respect and promises due promotion to intending recruits. We wish the example set by him will be followed in other Provinces, including Bombay.

The Health of the City.

The general death-rate in Bombay still continues to be high notwithstanding the fact that cholera, which caused serious concern towards the end of December and beginning of the new year, has subsided and plague is almost stationary. The main factors of anxiety at present would appear to be measles, from which there were as many as 14 deaths last week, diseases of the nervous system and general debility, which latter together claimed 118 deaths. Small-pox also is steadily raising its head, and registered last week 60 attacks and 25 deaths. Plague registered 22 attacks and 16 deaths, being two attacks more than in the previous week. The mortality from the other principal diseases was as follows:—Cholera 11, malaria 3, enteric 3, diarrhoea 29, dysentery 23, old age 64, phthisis 26 and other diseases of the respiratory system 287. The total mortality from all causes stood at 799 and the death rate at 42.41 as against the previous week's total of 757 and death-rate of 40.19. The number of births during the week was 431.

ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LADIES CONFERENCE.

NEXT SESSION AT LAHORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALIGARH, Feb. 7.

The fifth annual session of All-India Muslim Ladies Conference is to be held at Lahore on third, fourth, and fifth March next, in response to invitation of Mrs. Shafee and Mrs. Shahdeen. Abroo Begam, Secretary Prince of Wales Club, Bhopal, will preside.

WORKMEN HEROES

FUND FOR RECOGNITION OF BRAVERY.

On Saturday last a man named Kalidin fell into a drain tank at the Simplex Mill while he was at work. Seven other men one after the other went to his rescue facing almost certain death. Kalidin and five of his would-be rescuers, Sukhadev Narain, Janki Behari, Jokhu Mangal, Dwarka Bacha and Subai Ganpati lost their lives. The two others, Maruti and Krishna, recovered. The Coroner in summing up the evidence at the inquest said:—

It was impossible not to be strongly moved at the recital of such heroic actions on the part of the five deceased who descended at the risk of their lives to the rescue of their fallen follow workmen. The self-sacrifice displayed by Maruti and Krishna found him at a loss for words of praise and indeed words were not wanted. What remained was that the affair should be brought to the knowledge of the authorities so that the living might be sufficiently rewarded and that the children and the descendants of the others might not be allowed to suffer through the loss of their heroic dead.

While immediate monetary aid was desirable he could not but think that some suitable memorial should be raised to commemorate this event. To-day in the city of Dublin a handsome public monument marked the site of just such an occurrence as this. But apart from the question of immediate and adequate monetary aid, he was of opinion that a more useful form of reward would be provision for the care and education of the children of the deceased and survivors.

In response to an appeal from one of our readers yesterday we have opened a fund for some public recognition of the heroism of these men. The following amounts have been received:—

	Rs.
Amount previously acknowledged	290
Hon. Sir D. E. Wacha	20
L. K. J. and P. F. F.	25
Bank of Bengal Bombay Agency Staff	15
V. R.	15
"Sympathy and Pity"	1
C. I. S.	5
Sympathiser	5
W. S. P.	5
Admirer	5

THE I. M. S. AND R. A. M. C.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In to-day's issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" the leading para in "Notes of the Day" states that a private meeting of R.A.M.C. and I.M.S. Officers has been recently held in Bombay, and that at that meeting, a resolution was passed regarding the appointment of Indian Officers in the I.M.S., to the command of Station Hospitals.

As the Senior Officer of the Indian Medical Service in Bombay, I would point out that no such meeting as you have described has ever taken place here and further, that the sentiments which must have been felt, before such a resolution could have been passed at any meeting, are not the sentiments of the Officers of the Indian Medical Service.

All Officers of the Indian Medical Service have only one desire, in any reconstruction scheme for the service, which, I understand, is now being contemplated by Headquarters, i.e., that all its officers, Indian or European, shall have absolutely equal status, pay and privileges with the one aim and object in view, of maintaining the magnificent traditions of the past both in the Military and the Scientific Branches of the old Service. Further the I.M.S. to-day is proud of the deeds and excellent work performed during the war by the Indian Officers (permanent or temporary) of the service, as we would be no more than human, if we were not more than a little gratified to see their success, seeing that to us in the past has been accorded the privilege, throughout the Medical Schools of India, to hold up the ideals of Western Medicine during their medical curriculum.

I would be glad if you would kindly give the same publicity to this letter as you have done to the article "Indian" Medical Service.—Yours, etc.,

T. LLOYD JONES,
Lieut.-Colonel,
I.M.S.

Bombay, 7th February, 1918.

MR. TILAK'S TOUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MALKAPUR, Feb. 7.

After Khandwa, Mr. Tilak proceeded to Burhanpur on Wednesday evening and delivered a speech under the presidency of Mr. Haji Yusuf Sobhani in a specially erected pandal. The audience exceeded ten thousand. The local leaders have promised a contribution of Rs. 2,000. Mr. Tilak left post haste for Malkapur and arrived here at midnight. On Thursday morning an open-air meeting was held in a field to accommodate the ten thousand people gathered. Mr. Rajmal Lukhichand presided. Mr. Khaparde welcomed Mr. Tilak on behalf of the people of Berar in fitting terms.

Mr. Khadilkar having spoken a few words Mr. Tilak addressed the meeting for nearly an hour. He said our Swarajya ideal has received the approval of the highest officials and if some endeavoured to come in our way they would be guilty of sedition, not we. He wanted Rs. 50,000 not from one wealthy gentleman but from fifty thousand men and every rupee will in that case have the backing of one man.

The President then announced their contribution of Rs. 4,000. Mr. Pimplikar pleader, thanked Mr. Tilak and the proceedings closed.

Mr. Tilak leaves in the afternoon for Buldana and thence to Chikhli where he stays for the night.

RUSSIAN MONASTERIES CONFISCATED.

ALLIED PREPONDERANCE IN THE WEST.

RUSSIAN CHURCH DISESTABLISHED.

PROTEST AGAINST BOLSHEVIK OUTRAGES.

FANATICAL CROWDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Feb. 6.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., Feb. 7.

A decree has been issued separating the Russian Church and State abolishing privileges based on religious belief, and restrictions on the liberty of conscience, suppressing religious schools and obligatory religious instruction, and proclaiming that all ecclesiastical property belongs to the people.

Tikhon, Patriarch of all Russia, has issued an edict ex-communicating and anathematising the Bolsheviks as violators of religion, law and justice. Thousands of women carrying ikons and chanting, marched in procession through Petrograd protesting against the Bolshevik seizure of the Alexandrenevsky Monastery. The Metropolitan of Petrograd and other ecclesiastical dignitaries conducted open air services for the members of tht procession.

A semi-official Bolshevik statement declares that in consequence of Government's confiscation measures, while the clergy have been stirring up fanaticism among the populace, there have been insignificant outbreaks which the Red Guards immediately suppressed.

The Abbot of Alexandrernevsky Monastery has been arrested for resisting the inventory of its furniture for charitable purposes. A crowd incited by monks attacked the Red Guards wounding two, and soldiers had to be sent to rescue the Red Guards. The Monastery is occupied by military forces.

WHITE GUARDS ARRESTED AT KARBIALO.

ACTION OF FINNISH REVOLUTIONARIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Feb. 6.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., Feb. 7.

Finnish Revolutionaries have captured the Headquarters of the White Guards at Karbialo and arrested the whole garrison.

BRITISH OFFICERS ARRESTED BY RED GUARD.

SUBSEQUENT RELEASE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Feb. 6.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., Feb. 7.

The Red Guards arrested Commander Dye and Lieut. Smith of British armoured cars charging them with the ownership of two bombs found in their room in the hotel after their departure. Both were examined at length before a Commission and subsequently released after the intervention of the Embassy. The Grenades were souvenirs accidentally left owing to their hurried departure.

BLOODY MARCH OF TARTARS.

YALTA OCCUPIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Feb. 6.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., Feb. 7.

A telegram from Sebastopol says that Tartars have occupied Yalta and are advancing on Sebastopol dealing mercilessly *en route* with Red Guards, soldiers and sailors.

SUPREMACY OF UKRAINIAN SOVIETS.

AGREEMENTS FOR FEDERAL UNION WITH RUSSIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 6
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Feb. 7.

A wireless Russian official statement declares that the Ukrainian Soviets now hold the supreme authority in Ukraine and agreements have been reached for a Federal Union with Russia and complete unity in foreign and internal affairs.

RADA TROOPS OCCUPY KHARKOFF.

A REGIME WITHOUT BOLSHEVIKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Feb. 6.
Recd. 8-50 p.m., Feb. 7.

The "Vossische Zeitung" states that troops of the Rada have occupied Kharkoff Holubowitch has formed a Ministry containing no Bolsheviks.

RUSSIANS MOWED DOWN.

IN ATTEMPT TO CROSS ROUMANIAN FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 6.
Recd. 8-50 p.m., Feb. 7.

The "Lokalanzeiger" states that three Russian Army Corps on the Roumanian front tried to cross the frontier, but only three thousand men reached the Central Powers' lines.

FORCES ON WEST FRONT.

ALLIES OUTNUMBER GERMANS.

AN INGENIOUS LIE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 5.
Recd. 12-15 a.m. Feb. 7.

A high military authority in his weekly review stated that although the Germans had never been so strong on the western front they were not yet numerically equal to the British and French forces. He did not consider the situation need cause grave anxiety. We must be prepared but not alarmed. The enemy was at present trying to create a belief among the Allies that England was full of troops. This was an ingenious lie. There were over a million men in khaki in England but he emphasised that England was the main base of the Empire for the war in which all the chief organisations of every kind were located.

The million mentioned included all the casualties and also those working in all the organisations connected with the Army and also 100,000 on leave at the same time. But by far the biggest total was that of men training for the fronts as drafts.

The total British casualties in 1917 exceeded a million.

A General, who was in Paris during the recent air-raid, said that London's defences were far superior.

RAIDS AT MERICOURT AND AVION REPULSED.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY AT HARGICOURT AND LENS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 6.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Feb. 7.

This afternoon's communiqué from Field-Marshal Haig says:—We repulsed the raids at Mericourt and Avion taking prisoners.

There has been reciprocal artillery activity at Hargicourt and Lens.

FRENCH FRONT.

ARTILLERY DUEL IN BOIS DES FONES REGION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 6.
Recd. 12-15 a.m. Feb. 7.

This afternoon's French communiqué reports violent artillery duel in the region of Bois des Fones.

KUEHLMANN AND CZERNIN RETURN TO BRESTLITOVSK.

TO CONTINUE NEGOTIATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Feb. 6.
Recd. 8-50 p.m., Feb. 7.

A telegram from Berlin says that Kuehlmann and Czernin have returned to Brestlitovsk to continue negotiations.

BRITISH INTERESTS IN PACIFIC.

REPRESENTATION OF N. ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA IN PEACE CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WELLINGTON, Feb. 6.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Feb. 7.

Mr. Massey in an interview said that any arrangement allowing the Germans to regain possession of Samoa would be a national calamity for British interests in the Pacific. He therefore urged that New Zealand and Australia should be represented at any peace conference.

HOLLAND AND ALLIES

PROPOSALS OF ECONOMIC AGREEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Feb. 6.
Recd. 8-50 p.m., Feb. 7.

The "Telegraaf" states that as the condition of a proposed economic agreement with Holland, the Entente demands entire stoppage of exports to Germany and the granting of credit for goods exported to the Entente from Holland and the Dutch colonies. The Dutch Government strongly opposed the condition.

SUCCESSFUL ANGLO-ITALIAN AIR-RAID.

FIVE ENEMY MACHINES BROUGHT DOWN.

VENICE, MISTRI AND TREVISO BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 6.
Recd. 12-15 a.m. Feb. 7.

An Italian official communiqué says:—The British and Italian airmen attacked the enemy troops and an aviation ground and set fire to the ammunition stores. They brought down five enemy machines. The enemy bombed Venice, Mistri and Treviso.

HOW ENEMY PRISONERS ARE EMPLOYED.

STATEMENT IN LORDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 6.
Recd. 12-15 a.m. Feb. 7.

In the House of Lords Lord Newton stated that out of 50,000 prisoners of war in the United Kingdom 41,000 were employed, mostly on work such as roadmaking under the Admiralty and the War Office. Four-thousand, and twohundred were employed in agriculture in which 4,000 more, who were shortly expected from France, would also be employed. The remainder consisted of officers and men unfit for work and men entitled to exchange and repatriation under the recent agreement. There were also 29,000 civilians interned of whom about 2,000 were out on licence for work chiefly agricultural.

SRARBAUCK JUNCTION BOMBED.

3 MACHINES FELLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 7.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Feb. 8.

Last night's French communiqué says:—The important railway junction of Saarbruck was successfully bombed by our squadrons who were attacked by several groups of enemy aeroplanes. Three enemy machines were brought down. All of ours returned safely.

SERIES OF VIGOROUS RAIDS.

ENEMY ATTACK REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 7.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Feb. 8.

Last night's communiqué from Field Marshal Haig says: Enemy raided a post Westward of Zandvoorde. Six or our men are missing. Another party near Neuvechapelle was repulsed with loss. Our patrols brought in a number of prisoners from different parts of the front. There was considerable hostile artillery firing in the neighbourhood of Haurincourt Wood, Southward and Northward of Lens and in the neighbourhood of Menin Road. Our aeroplanes dropped five tons of bombs on hostile railway stations and sidings and other targets. We brought down five and drove down four enemy machines, also an observation balloon. Four of ours are missing.

Our aeroplanes last night dropped one and half tons of bombs on the aerodrome South-Eastward of Cambrai and also on billets. All returned.

FURTHER WAR CONTRIBUTIONS.

FROM COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb 6.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Feb. 7.

Mr. Bonar Law announces the following further war contributions from British Colonies and Dependencies:—

Bahamas—£10,000.
Barbados—£40,000 for aeroplanes.
British Gulana—Sugar valued at £17,000.
Gold Coast—£200,000 in ten annual instalments.
Nigeria—offer to pay one per cent. interest on six million of the war debt.
Zanzibar—£50,000 for aeroplanes.
Hongkong—5,000,000 dollars from loan and revenues.
Mauritius—Rs. 1,000,000 to be used fo aeroplanes.

TEA SALE IN BRITAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 5.
Recd. 8-50 p.m, Feb. 7.

The tea available at the last ballot consisted of 4,678,000 pounds Indian and 581,000 pounds Ceylon.

GERMAN CONSPIRACY IN U. S.

TO DESTROY ENTENTE MUNITIONS.

AGENTS SENT TO JAIL AND FINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
NEW YORK, Feb. 6.
Recd. 12-15 a.m. Feb. 7.

A German agent named Rintilen and ten other Germans have been sentenced to the maximum penalty of eighteen months' imprisonment and a fine of 2,000 dollars each for conspiring to destroy the Entente munitions.

RELEASE OF SCHOLTZ AND WOOKEY DEMANDED.

NOTICE OF REPRISALS GIVEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 5.
Recd. 8-50 p.m., Feb. 7.

The "Daily Mail" says:—The Foreign Office has informed Germany through Holland that if Scholtz and Wookey (see Feb. 3rd) are not released immediately and treated as ordinary prisoners of war, Government will take reprisals. It is pointed out that International Law does not sanction imprisonment. German airmen frequently distribute leaflets.

Reuter confirms this statement and adds that in accordance with the arrangement reached by Lord Newton's recent mission to the Hague, a month's notice must be given for reprisals.

WAR PRISONERS RELEASED.

40,000 AS NOMADS IN PETROGRAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Feb. 6.
Recd. 8-50 p.m., Feb. 7.

The Commissioner for War Prisoners states that the local Soviets are releasing thousands of war prisoners, who are becoming nomads. There are already forty thousand in Petrograd district.

MEAT, SUGAR, AND TEA.

REDUCTION IN HOME SERVICE RATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 6.
Recd. 4 p.m. Feb. 7.

The Press Bureau announces that the home service ration of meat, sugar and tea will be reduced except for those under nineteen in training for foreign service. The reduced ration compares favourably with the field ration in most other armies.

REWARD FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE IN FIELD.

TO INDIAN RECIPIENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 4.
Recd. 4 p.m. Feb. 7.

The "Gazette" announces the following rewards to Indian Army officers for distinguished service in the field:—

BAR TO D. S. O.

Lieut-Colonel G. A. Beatty; Majors George Knowles and A. M. Mills.

MILITARY CROSSES.

Captains N. N. Bray; C. O. Daunt; L. C. Graham. Lieutenants the Honourable A. H Hardinge; S. Dutt; W. W. Page and V. W. Smith; Risaldar Mukand Singh Bahadur.

CASUALTIES AT MACKAY.

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT £1½ MILLIONS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BRISBANE, Feb. 6.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Feb. 7.

The casualties at Mackay number 120. The damage is estimated at a million and a half sterling in value.

COLLISION DISASTER AT HALIFAX.

CHIEF EXAMINING OFFICER ARRESTED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
HALIFAX, Feb. 6.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Feb. 7.

The chief examining officer concerned in the disaster of December 6th has been arrested on a charge of manslaughter.

ELECTORAL REFORM BILL.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION;

APPLICATION AS EXPERIMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 6.
Recd. 2-15 p.m. Feb. 7.

The House of Lords has adopted the proposal of Lord Lansdowne to appoint a Commission to consider the application of Proportional Representation to a hundred constituencies, urban and rural, experimentally.

Lord Curzon promised that if the House of Commons favoured the Commission's report the Government would do its best to give effect to it.

COMPROMISE ACCEPTED BY COMMONS.

ALSO REJECTION OF ALTERNATIVE VOTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 6.
Recd. 4 p.m. Feb. 7.

The House of Commons accepted Lord Lansdowne's proportional representation compromise by 224 votes to 114 and accepted the House of Lords' rejection of the alternative vote without a division.

LORD REJECT MODIFIED ALTERNATIVE VOTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 6.
Recd. 4 p.m. Feb. 7.

The House of Lords by 74 votes to have rejected the modified alternative vo proposed by the House of Commons. The insisted on the complete deletion of the alternative vote from the Electoral Reform Bill which was then returned to the House of Commons.

BRITISH LABOUR MISSION TO PARIS.

FOR COOPERATION OF FRENCH LABOUR

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 5.
Recd. 8-50 p.m., Feb. 7.

"The Times" says:—Preparations are being made by British Labourites, including the Commoners, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Will Thorne and Mr. Henderson, to visit Paris to secure an Anglo-French Labour and Socialist agreement preparatory to the International Conference in London on the 20th instant, and ultimately for another Congress in Switzerland.

BERLIN STRIKE.

NO CONNECTION WITH RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Feb. 6.
Recd. 2-15 p.m. Feb. 7.

According to the "Cologne Gazette" Dittmann before the Courtmartial said that the strike was only a demonstration in favour of peace by understanding and would have lasted only three days had the Government agreed to negotiate. He was of the opinion that Count Tirpitz was the "Intellectual originator of the strike." M. Dittmann and Scheidemann, who gave evidence, both declared that the strike was not connected with the Russian Revolution.

STRIKE THREATENED AT GERA.

HANDS IDLE AT MUNSTER AND BREMEN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Feb. 6.
Recd. 8-50 p.m., Feb. 7.

The "Lokalanzeiger" says:—It is believed that a strike is threatened at Gera. The situation has hardly changed in the Munster mining district and a number of workmen are still out at Bremen.

OBITUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 5.
Recd. 8-50 p.m., Feb 7.

The deaths are announced of Surgeon-General Sir Adam Reid and Rev. William Knox Little.

BOMB ON KAISER'S PALACE.

25 ARRESTED.

GERMAN REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 6.
Recd. 8-50 p.m., Feb. 7.

Berlin telegrams state that a bomb was thrown at the Imperial Palace by strikers on Saturday evening. Twenty-five persons have been arrested.

REICHSTAG TO MEET ON 19TH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Feb. 6.
Recd. 8-50 p.m., Feb. 7.

A telegram from Berlin says that the Reichstag will meet on the 19th instant.

BOLSHEVIKS AND UKRAINE.

GERMAN PLAN TO WIDEN BREACH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 6.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Feb. 8.

News from Russia both direct and via Berlin is so puzzling and so obviously coloured by the wishes of those controlling wires and wireless that it is impossible even approximately to sum up the situation. But amid masses of confusing telegrams it is clear that Germany is doing her best to widen the breach between the Ukraine Rada and Bolsheviks, hoping thereby to hasten a separate peace with Ukraine, thus enabling her to get supplies. Apparently there are three parties in the Ukraine, namely anti-Bolshevik Rada, Bolshevik Rada and Kaledin's Cossacks whose attitude is unknown. It is impossible to discern whether any really national feeling exists binding South Russia to the North. What is certain is that the anti-Bolshevik Rada wants a separate peace, and Germany is apparently finding it easier to deal with this Rada than with Bolsheviks.

SUBMARINE SINKINGS.

BRITISH SHIPPING RETURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 6.
Recd. 12-15 a.m. Feb. 7.

The Admiralty says:—The arrivals during the week numbered 2,339 and sailings 2,373. Ten vessels over 1,600 tons and five under were sunk. Thirteen were unsuccessfully attacked. Four fishing vessels were sunk.

RECORD OF LOSSES.

The following table shows the losses for each week since the returns were issued.

Week ended.	Arrivals	Sailings	Over 1,600 tons	Under 1,600 tons	Fishing vessels	Unsuccessfully attacked
Feb. 25	2290	2261	15	6	4	13
Mar. 4	2526	2477	14	3	3	18
" 11	1965	1959	12	4	2	14
" 19	2520	2554	16	4	21	19
" 25	2314	2433	13	7	10	16
April 1	2251	2309	18	12	6	15
" 8	2406	2307	17	5	6	16
" 15	2579	2331	19	9	12	16
" 22	2585	2921	40	15	6	20
" 29	2716	2760	18	8	3	17
May 6	2374	2466	24	23	3	—
" 13	2581	2553	18	—	—	—
" 20	2624	2750	16	1	3	10
" 27	2719	2760	15	3	3	17
June 3	2603	2643	18	3	3	17
" 10	2747	2822	20	6	3	22
" 17	2807	2963	27	5	6	21
" 24	2876	2923	21	7	2	23
July 1	2745	2940	15	8	11	18
" 11	2896	2799	14	3	3	17
" 18	2988	2926	14	4	3	13
" 25	2801	2701	8	1	1	15
Aug. 1	2747	2770	18	3	0	9
" 8	2672	2706	21	3	0	10
" 15	2776	2906	14	3	0	15
" 22	2938	2784	16	3	0	15
" 29	2829	2830	18	6	0	5
Sept. 5	2804	2633	20	5	0	6
" 12	2744	2880	12	15	4	13
" 19	2905	2737	9	11	1	9
" 26	2705	2801	13	3	3	10
Oct. 3	2800	2742	11	3	0	10
" 10	2819	2828	14	3	0	5
" 17	2154	2091	12	6	1	5
" 24	2648	2696	17	6	0	7
" 31	2585	2331	28	4	—	7
Nov. 7	2284	2379	18	4	1	9
" 14	2180	2307	1	6	1	8
" 21	2531	2463	10	7	0	9
" 28	2058	2123	14	7	—	8
Dec. 5	2174	2133	16	7	4	8
" 12	2428	2384	14	7	0	11
" 19	2461	2499	14	3	1	12
" 26	2311	2470	11	7	1	5
Jan. 2	2111	2074	18	2	0	3
" 9	2085	2244	18	6	4	5
" 16	2108	2184	6	3	—	5
" 23	2235	2243	6	2	1	4
" 30	2359	2309	9	6	1	8
Feb. 6	2339	2373	10	6	4	13

FRENCH SHIPPING RETURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 7.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Feb. 8.

French shipping returns state that arrivals numbers 968 and sailings 897. Two above and one below 1,600 tons were sunk. Two were unsuccessfully attacked.

ITALIAN SHIPPING RETURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 7.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Feb. 8.

Italian returns state that arrivals numbered 444 and sailings 413. One steamer over 1,500 tons, six sailing vessels over and nine under one hundred tons were sunk. Four small sailing ships were damaged and two steamers evaded attacks.

AUSTRALIAN SHIPPING.

A DOZEN TO BE SHORTLY LAID DOWN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
SYDNEY, Feb. 6.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Feb. 7.

It is officially stated that before long a dozen ships will be actually laid down in various parts of Australia.

HABEAS CORPUS RULE

POWER OF SPECIAL TRIBUNALS.

UNDER DEFENCE ACT.

(From our Correspondent.)

BANKIPORE, Feb. 7.

Judgment in the application of Parmeshwar Ahir for a writ of *Habeas Corpus* on the ground he had been illegally detained in custody, the sentence passed upon him being by a Special Tribunal which the Governor-General in Council had no power to constitute, has just been signed by the Full Bench judges:—

The Chief Justice in the course of his judgment discussed the Act in detail and said it should be observed that the Act was designed not only to carry into effect precautions enumerated in the second paragraph of section 2 (1) which might be regarded as precautions directly necessitated by reason of a state of war, but also to provide special measures for dealing speedily with offences affecting the public safety which, though not directly arising through a state of war, were particularly undesirable in times of great stress and emergency. They were not concerned, however, with the wisdom of the policy underlying the enactment in question. If the Act itself was outside the scope of the powers conferred upon the Governor-General in Council by an Act of Parliament, he conceived this court had power in a proper proceeding to declare such enactment *ultra vires* and of no force and effect with all the consequences that might result therefrom. When the Defence of India Act was passed the Government of India Act, 1915, which consolidated and reenacted the existing statutes relating to the Government of India and the functions of High Courts had not come into operation. It was, therefore, necessary to consider the Act in the light of the powers conferred upon the Governor-General in Council by earlier statutes and in particular the India Councils Act, 1861, and the Indian High Courts Act passed in the same year.

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S POWERS.

Before doing so, the Chief Justice dealt shortly with the learned and elaborate argument of Mr. Das in which he surveyed the whole history of the powers conferred upon or exercised by the E st India Company from its earliest infancy. It was sufficient for their purpose to say the Company, under whatever name it was from time to time called in the course of its development, gradually acquired by successive charters certain legislative and administrative powers and certain rights and prerogatives appertaining to the Sovereign which they at first exercised in delegation of powers so granted. Having established themselves in territories tending from Madras, northwards into Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and other parts of India, the company undoubtedly in exercise of powers conferred or assumed not only made their own laws but also constituted courts for the administration of laws which they sought to enforce whether this was done by virtue of the prerogative of the British Sovereign or whether after the *Divani* was obtained by Lord Clive from Shah Alum in 1765, it was done by virtue of the Sovereign right of the Moghul Emperor or whether it was done by reason of an assumed power devoid of legal sanction did not appear to his Lordship to be of vital consequence in the view he took of the case.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S POWER AFTER 1861.

The question their Lordships must consider was whether the power which was undoubtedly exercised before 1857 was continued in the Governor-General in Council after 1861 by an enactment of that year and for this purpose a short survey of an earlier legislation became necessary in order to see how far Parliament had recognised that power either expressly or by implication and whether, if it had been so recognised, there was anything to indicate that a different policy was intended to be followed by the two enactments of 1861.

His Lordship then briefly surveyed the history of legislation until 1833 and observed no other Act of importance was passed until 1858, but it should be observed that although the enactments of the India Council were from 1833 brought directly under the notice and control of Parliament, no question seemed to have been raised therein as to the powers of the former body to constitute, as they did, new courts or to interfere with the jurisdiction of the existing courts. Indeed, it was conceeded by Mr. Das that the power of the Indian Legislative to interfere with the jurisdiction of any existing court could not be contested and in view of the ruling of the Judicial Committee in the case of Empress v. Burah and Boodh Singh, it was difficult to see how such a contention could, be urged with any hope of success even by a counsel of Mr. Das's undoubted courage and ability. Mr. Das did contend, however, that there was no power in the Governor-General in Council to constitute a new court. The power of destruction, except as expressly limited by the Act of 1861, was conceded, the power of construction was denied.

POWERS OF THE HIGH COURT.

His Lordship then surveyed the legislation since 1858 and after setting out the letters patent of the Patna High Court, said it was clear that, whatever jurisdiction this court had, whether derived from the letters patent or whether as the successor to the jurisdiction which his court at Calcutta formerly exercised in this Province, in either case such jurisdiction was subject to the legislative powers of the Governor-General in Council and the only question for determination was, assuming this court had the power to issue a writ of *Habeas Corpus*, was, whether, this was a case in which the Governor-General in Council had acted outside the scope of his powers.

POWER TO CREATE A COURT.

It was contended that the words "laws" and "regulations" were synonymous and that the power granted to make laws should be confined to declaring the law as defined by Blackstone at page 44, vol. 1, section 2 of his commentaries, and that the power to make laws did not carry with it the power of creating machinery by which laws shall be enforced. The power of creating a court, it was said, was an attribute of Sovereignty exercised either by virtue of the Royal prerogative or possibly nowadays by a Sovereign Legislature and in either case, was outside the scope of the powers of the Governor-General in Council since 1858. Whatever might have been the intent of the Royal prerogative in respect to creating courts in former times, it was probably accurate to say that at the present day that power would not ordinarily be exercised without the consent of Parliament. If then, this power must now be regarded as a function of the Legislature in England it was difficult to see why the same power which had previously been exercised by the Governor-General in Council should be regarded as excluded by the Act of 1861 or the Act of 1860 from the functions of the Legislative Council in India, which was empowered to make laws and regulations for all courts and all persons.

In Damodar Gordhan v. Deoram Kanji (I. L. R. Bombay, page 460) Lord Selbourne in delivering the judgment of their Lordships described the combined effect of the Acts of 1833 and 1861. In their words, "by the Imperial statute Fort William 4 Chap. 85 Section 431, a general power of legislation (with certain exceptions not material for this purpose) was given to the Governor-General in Council as to (among other things) all courts of justice, whether established by her Majesty's charters or otherwise and the jurisdiction thereof. This power is in substance continued by 24 and 25 Victoria, Chapter 67, Section 22, though the particular clause of the former statute was thereby repeated" and the same noble Lord in Burah's case was reported as saying, "the Indian Legislature has powers expressly limited by the Act of the Imperial Parliament which created it and it can, of course, do nothing beyond the limits which circumscribe their powers, but when acting within these limits it is not in any sense an agent or delegate of the Imperial Parliament and has and was intended to have plenary powers of legislation as large and of the same nature, as those of Parliament itself," but if on the other hand the power was to be regarded as a part of the prerogative of the Crown, Section 24 of the India Councils Act of 1861 provided that no law or regulation shall be deemed invalid by reason only that it affected the prerogative of the Crown. Moreover, at the time when the Act of 1861 was passed the words "laws" and "regulations" had received a recognised significance included in his Lordship's view, the power of making laws and enforcing their observance by the creation of courts of justice. Many new courts had been created by Acts of the Indian Council since 1861 and their Lordships' attention was drawn to the list of such courts by the learned Advocate-General in the course of the argument after mentioning some typical courts. His Lordship went on to say, "It was also worthy of notice that in 1857, acting under powers conferred by the Act of 1833, already referred to Act 11 of 1857, was passed by the Governor-General in Council entitled An Act for the Prevention, Trial, and Punishment of Offences against the State. It was in *pari materia* with the Defence of India Act, 1915. It gave the executive Government of any presidency or place, power to establish a special court to try certain offences, including murder, arson, and robbery within proclaimed areas, and the decisions of such court were declared to be final, and not subject to the Sudder Court. There could be no doubt that many persons were tried and convicted by such courts. It had never, so far as his Lordship was aware, been suggested that the act in question was illegal. So also in 1860 by Act 22 of that year the Chittagong Hill tracts were entirely excluded from the jurisdiction of civil and criminal courts, and from the revenue laws and officers, and power was given to the local Government to appoint what courts and officers it thought fit and to issue what instructions it pleased for the guidance of such officers and courts. None of these acts had been challenged or impeached. The decrees of the courts so constituted had issued far and wide and had affected many persons. The acts constituting them were within the knowledge of Parliament, but in no case had the power to create such courts been called in question, and with full knowledge of the manner in which the powers conferred by previous statutes had been exercised by the Governor-General in Council.

NOT RECTIFIED.

The Imperial Legislature on successive occasions extending over a number of years had re-enacted those powers in almost identical phraseology. His Lordship then discussed the Borah case at some length and then went on to say the India Councils Act, 1915, had afforded another opportunity for P arliament to correct, if it required correction. The manner in which the India Council had for so long been exercising the powers which they conceived to have been conferred by the existing acts, but the Government of India Act, 1915, which was passed after the Defence of India Act, came into operation, reenacted the former statutes in practically identical language and must in his Lordship's view have been intended to recognise the correctness of interpretation placed upon former enactments by the India Council. It seemed reasonable to suppose that once it was determined that power to interfere with the jurisdiction of the High Court existed, the power to substitute a new court to act in place of that whose jurisdiction had been determined, was regarded as a matter which could not well be challenged. The Borah's case was at the least a light for their Lordships' guidance in the present case.

ANOTHER CONTENTION.

His Lordship preferred to rest his decision upon construction of Acts of 1861 viewed in the light of previous enactments and powers consistently exercised thereunder. It was contented on behalf of petitioner that in so far as new courts were constituted by the East India Company before 1858, this was done in the Ceded or conquered provinces in exercise of the royal prerogative, or in the regulation provinces in exercise of the sovereign powers of the Moghal Emperor, both of which powers, it was said, were taken away from the Governor-General in Council in 1858 and vested in the Crown or in the Secretary of State in Council, and in so far as they were constituted after 1861 it was merely a re-arrangement of existing courts created under earlier powers. As to the first part of this contention, even if it was conceded that the assumption of the powers exercised in the earlier period was justified on the constitutional grounds stated, it could hardly be disputed that the Parliament recognised and acquiesced in what was done, and his Lordship found nothing in the enactment of 1858 or 1861 to lead to the supposition that a different policy towards the Indian Legislature was at that time contemplated. It appeared to his Lordship that Section 22 of the India Councils Act of 1861 read with Section 9 of the High Courts Act was in terms amply wide enough to cover the powers now in question, and had it been intended to deprive the Governor-General in Council of the powers so long exercised by his predecessors, such an intention would have been expressed in clear and unambiguous language.

FALSE ASSUMPTION.

Having regard to the opinion just expressed, it was not necessary to deal with the second part of the argument just mentioned, it would appear however to be based upon a false assumption. Some of the courts mentioned in an earlier part of this judgment, were entirely new courts and some were in newly acquired territory. No question had so far been raised as to the validity of their constitution. Indeed apart from the High Courts, it would be difficult at the present day to find any court in this country, which did not owe its existence to an act of the Indian Legislature or an executive act of the Governor-General. Were their Lordships to decide that such acts were *ultra vires*, practically the whole administration of justice in British India would cease to exist? His Lordship thought the petitioner's application should be rejected and the rule was discharged.

The decision arrived at made it unnecessary to consider the question which was raised as ancilliary to the main question, namely, whether this court had jurisdiction to issue a writ of *habeas corpus* and that point his Worship left undecided.

Mr. Justice Chapman, Mr. Justice Roe and Mr. Justice Mulleck delivered concurring judgments.

MAN POWER BILL.

SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS' CONTENTION.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 7.

A "Pioneer" special cable says:—

The passing of the Man Power Bill has given rise to a dispute between the Government and the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, the essential points in which have not been revealed at the moment. The dispute is with regard to a mere matter of form, the Society having refused to participate in Sir Anckland Geddes' conferencts with other Unions. It claims that the Government should confer with it alone but, all that is known concerning the demands the Society would make in such a conference is contained in the phrase "dilutees first," meaning that men introduced into the workshops under the dilution of labour scheme should be first called up.

As the Government has stated that the fit "dilutees" will not suffice, there can be no serious trouble over this unless the Society means that every dilutee irrespective of age and fitness, shall be taken before the first young unmarried engineer, a claim which no one has ventured to make openly. The Press Bureau says Sir Auckland Geddes has invited all the Trade Unions which participated in the January conferences to meet him on Friday.

SURAT ARTS COLLEGE.

GAEKWAR'S MUNIFICENT DONATION.

H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwar has subscribed Rs. 30,000 to the Surat Arts College for founding a chair. The total subscriptions now amount to three lakhs and fifty thousand.

SALT IN SIND.

BREAKDOWN OF MONOPOLY.

Reviewing the report on the administration of the Salt Department in Sind for the official year 1916-17 the Bombay Government State that they have observed with much satisfaction that the establishment of a salt depot at Karachi has resulted in an immediate and considerable fall in the retail price of salt which had been forced up by the monopoly hitherto exercised by local merchants. Though the conditions were unfavourable to the manufacture of salt for a part of the year, the Maurypur works show an improvement in the outturn of salt. In view of the present situation of the salt markets it is hoped that the efforts now being made to secure a further increase in the output of these works will be attended by success at an early date.

AMERICAN LABOUR ON PEACE.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 6.

The "Pioneer's" special correspondent cables:—

The correspondent of "The Times" at Washington wires that American Labour considers that the moment when Germany is having domestic troubles is the moment for the greatest effort and the completest unity among the Allies.

The correspondent quotes Mr. Gompers the Labour Federation's President as saying,—"the only way the Germans can get peace is by the overthrowing of their Government, the only way we can get peace is by supporting ours."

REDISTRIBUTION OF PROVINCIAL AREAS.

MR. SASTRI ON MR. SARMA'S RESOLUTION.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 6.

Speaking on Mr. Sarma's resolution on redistribution of provincial areas, Mr. Srinivasa Sastri agreed with much of what Mr. Sarma had said on the resolution. A compact area with a homogenous population supplied the condition necessary for the full success of responsible government. A compact area was easy enough to get, but a homogenous population was difficult in India. Mere community of language does not constitute the full bond of nationality. Many would believe that a political institution which brought Mr. Sarma and the speaker, by over 500 miles, in one legislature, would not be inferior as an efficient means of social welfare to an institution which brought together Mr. Sarma and somebody close to him who merely spoke the same vernacular. The present disposition of provinces was a haphazard growth without doubt, but we could not go into this matter with a Frenchman's logic. History has brought about the present state of things and historical associations have grown round the present arrangement, which would form a barrier to a merely logical rearrangement. He thought that the large idea of Indian patriotism, which was the priceless gift of the British Raj and which we had never known except for very brief periods in our history, might be imperilled by the growth of many little States with inconveniently independent wills and parochial patriotisms of their own. Moreover, he was much disturbed by an idea that Mr. Sarma had thrown out, viz., that he would like the various vernaculars to become the languages of Government and legislature in the provinces. It appeared to him that was a perilous suggestion. The Western polity, which had come to be established for the good of India, was chiefly conveyed to them by means of the English language and he was disposed to think there was much in a suggestion that he had heard that for the next 20 years English should be made the language of the provincial Governments as well as the Imperial The Hon. Mr. Sarma said that the rearrangement should be made with the consent of the peoples concerned. He was glad he had said so, but from his own, not from Mr. Sarma's, point of view. Drastic changes like those he proposed could be more easily carried out under a strong bureaucratic system like the one in being but would be attended with great difficulty when the different peoples had full control over the Governments.

FINANCIAL ASPECT.

The question had a financial aspect which had not received full attention. Mr. Sarma was amongst those who advocated the highest type of Government for every, province, viz., a Governor and Executive Council. With the numerous demands on the national exchequer this would be a burdensome demand to meet in the case of the smaller Provinces that he would create and they must, therefore, depend on the assistance of the more fortunate provinces. The people, therefore, that should decide the matter would be not merely those that wanted a change, but those that had to finance it and then the difficulties would appear to be tremendous. Mr. Sarma had deprecated the logical extension of his principle. Mr. Sastri considered that the Andhra Province question stood by itself and he had latterly come to think that perhaps it would be an advantageous re-arrangement in the Province of Madras, but every proposition had to be decided by its extreme application. What, for instance, would happen, to Malabar under the proposal? If was a single district where a language was spoken which was not spoken elsewhere. Should we hand it over to Travancore the neighbouring Native State? The suggestion would be received with derision if not indignation. It seemed to Mr. Sastri that the Secretary of State was like a physician who had come for a difficult case to a remote village and who was beseiged by a crowd of patients who brought to him diseases of old standing both curable and incurable. His task was stupendous. The difficulties he had were many and great. Mr. Sarma's suggestion, whether he intended it or not, would put upon him a burden too great for human shoulders. When we had full responsible Government it would be time to chip and chop the country if we dared. But now he would say to the Hon. Mover 'Forbear.'

PUBLIC SERVICES AND COLOR BAR.

RESOLUTIONS FOR IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 7.

Two more resolutions have been admitted for discussion in the current session of the Imperial Legislative Council, Mr. Sastri urging that the cadre of the Indian Civil Service be not increased as recommended by the Public Services Commission and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya proposing that (1) age limits for the examination for admission into the Indian Police Service be raised from 19 to 21, (2) that the pensions and salaries of the officers of the Indian Police Service should not be enhanced as has been recommended by the Public Services Commission, (3) that the rule which requires that candidates for examination for the Indian Police Service shall be of pure European descent should be abrogated and (4) that the said examination should be held simultaneously in India and in England or that not less than one-half of the total number of posts in the Indian Police Services should be recruited by open competitive examination in India.

STUDENTS FEDERATION POONA.

A general meeting of the members of the Poona Branch of the Bombay Presidency Students Federation will be held on Sunday, at 5 p.m., at the New Poona College.

INDIANS AND EDUCATION SERVICE.

RESOLUTION LOST IN U. P. COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Feb. 6.

To-day's meeting of the U. P. Council was the last at which Sir James Meston presided. Among several resolutions moved by Mr. Chintamani the one requesting the Lieutenant-Governor to recommend the Government of India to fill vacancies in Indian Educational Service in these provinces by transfer of the members of the Provincial Education Service, to abolish the present division of the Imperial and Provincial and to substitute a classification based on the nature of etc., work, to arrange for recruitment of not less than four-fifths of the whole cadre, to pay identical salaries to Indians and Europeans performing similar work, a personal allowance in addition being given to those appointed in the United Kingdom, produced a good deal of discussion in which several members took part.

The President proposed that although for obvious reasons, Government could not possibly accept the resolution as the whole question was bing considered by the Imperial Government, he would be glad to draw the attention of the Government of India to the motion and proceedings in the Council.

MERIT AND SALARY.

Mr. Keane in opposing the resolution said that Government had by no means a poor opinion of the merits and work of the provincial service, as was stated by the mover and so far as he could see the movement throughout India was in the direction of the reform aimed at.

The resolution was lost.

Mr. Chintamani's resolution recommending the Government to apply unfailingly year after year to the opening of new primary schools a specific amount out of or a specific percentage of the normal provincial revenue was carried after a division by 22 for and 19 against.

At the close of the session the Lieutenant-Governor in his farewell speech to members briefly reviewed the work of the Council during the five and a half years he had been President. Referring to the Council he said the future of its constitution was obscure but with the growth of political liberty, every form of liberty must grow. He thanked his colleagues for their courtsey, forbearance and assistance in the common task.

"OBJECTIONABLE SPEECHES."

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST DR. PARANJPE

(From a Correspondent.)

PUSAD, Feb. 5.

The District Magistrate of Yeotmal has served a notice on Babasaheb Paranjpe under Sec. 102 Criminal Proceedure Code to show cause why he should not be bound over under sec. 108, C. P. Code for a period of one year on his own bond of Rs. 5,000 with two securities of similar sum and to appear in his court on the 25th February.

Giving samples of the speeches referred to the notice says:—

"The one delivered on 28th September, 1917, at Murtazapur: "You delivered a speech in public in which among other things you said, while talking about the Lucknow Conference 'some of the enemies who come between us and our interest had vilified us to such an extent that there was no alternative but to proclaim our own worth. Who are these vilifiers? They are the Englishmen who have come from England for filling their bellies. These belly-fillers vilified 32 crores of people, so much so that we are forced to follow this course for our own welfare etc.' You also said the current system of Government is injurious to all the 32 crores of Indians. In many ways the selfish administration of Government is harmful to the people of India. Quite others have become rich and quite the wrong persons enjoy themselves, the Indians are not benefited.

"You spoke of the unfavourableness, loss, anarchy, how owners have become slaves and how others are enjoying themselves."

MALKAPUR SPEECH.

"At Malkapur on the 23rd September, 1917, among other things in a public speech you said the English cared for money, German translated the Vedas. 'We have had experience during 50 years the commissionerships and other high offices are filled by nepotism. Had Indians rebelled, then the English Christians would not have sufficed even for chutni etc."

"Again, at Khamgaon, on 22nd September 1917, you said in public 'the Secretary of State may try to throw dust in our eyes. He may create difficulties but the Indians are not simpletons, etc.' On 26th September 1917, in a public speech at Akola you said the Englishman in India gets baptism of officialism to look upon black Indians with a different eye etc."

RANGOON RICE TO D. E. INDIES.

COMMISSIONER'S SANCTION FOR SHIPMENTS.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Feb. 6.

The Rice Commissioner expects to complete early next week the allotment, according to which licenses will be sanctioned for shipments, to Dutch East Indies, of 60,000 tons I. E., up to five months allowance. Meantime firms who have hitherto shipped regularly to Dutch East Indies, are required (1) to give the Rice Commissioner before Saturday next, proof of contracts, fulfilment of which was postponed owing to the introduction of the last prohibition against shipment thither; and (2) figures of business done with Dutch East Indies month by month during last three years.

Owing to scarcity of tonnage and want of shipping the rice market is weak again. There are no buyers. The sales are February Rs. 235, March Rs. 245 and April Rs. 251.

KAIRA DISTRESS.

PROTEST AGAINST PRESS NOTE.

A public meeting of the Gujarat Patidars met yesterday evening at Hirabag under the chairmanship of Mr. Shankerbhai J. Amin, Solicitor, to discuss the difficulties of agriculturists of the Kaira district and neighbouring villages. In the course of a vivid speech the chairman related the events of the failure of the crops and the consequent agitation ending with the attendance of a deputation consisting of the Hon. Mr. Patel, Mr. Gandhi and others on H. E. the Governor. He said that an early and considerate reply might be hoped for. Mr. Amin went on to say that when he visited his own village in the Borsad Taluka of the Kaira District in Christmas last, he had seen the tobacco in his own fields and those of the neighbourhood. The leaves of tobacco were very stunted and light in weight, and the outturn of the crop could be estimated at one-fourth of the usual one. He doubted whether the tobacco would yield all the expenses of its cultivation this year. There was moreover, bubonic plague raging in some villages. Frost and rats had injured the winter crops in some places. While things were in that situation, a public crier was sent round by the village officials in Mr. Amin's village on the 31st December last to proclaim that the instalment of assessments should be paid up as it commenced from the 4th January. It should be remembered that only a few days earlier the Hon. Messrs. Parekh and Patel had attended upon the Collector with a deputation. It was quite natural therefore that people were taken aback on the 31st December. The Gujarat Sabha must have received reports from several agriculturists of the Kaira District and they were justified in issuing the manifesto they published.

A VAGUE REPORT.

On inquiry from his own village Mr. Amin learnt that the Talati made only a vague report of the condition of the crops and left the anna-valuation to be made up by some superior officer, perhaps the circle Inspector, the Mamlatdar, the Indian Collector or the Commissioner. Mr. Amin then added that people did not know the inner working of the department, and he deprecated Government's attitude concerning public leaders for representing on constitutional lines the grievances of the afflicted cultivators and more so when some of those leaders came from the Kaira District and published facts after a personal inquiry on the spot. He also added that this belies the stock argument of official and non-official Britons in India that the educated classes do not represent the masses. There was a concrete case, the President proceeded, in which the people of the villages met in public meetings and attended in deputations headed by the educated leaders to represent a local and concrete grievance to local officers while the district officers who sometimes claim to be well-versed in the condition of the agriculturists furnished the Government a report which appeared to be totally incorrect. The Borsad Thasra, Matar and Anand Tahukas also required an investigation and the inquiry must relate to all the afflicted area.

DISAPPROBATION OF PRESS NOTE.

The following three resolutions were then put before the meeting, and were passed unanimously.

(1) That this meeting is of opinion that a Committee composed of Government officials and public leaders should be appointed to enquire into the distress in the Kaira District and surrounding villages, and that pending such enquiry, collection of assessments should be suspended.

(2) That this meeting shows its disapprobation of the Press Note issued by the Bombay Government in this matter and strongly protests against the strictures passed therein against public bodies and their leaders.

(3) That this meeting authorises the President to forward both the above resolutions to the Bombay Government.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

SITUATION IN KAIRA DISTRICT.

According to official report standing crops were in good condition during the week ended 5th instant, except for slight damage by frost in parts of Sukkur, Larkana, Upper Sind Frontier and Nawabshah, by insects in parts of Thar Parkar and by blight in parts of Karachi. Harvesting of kharif crops is in progress in parts of Deccan. Picking of cotton continues in parts of Hyderabad, Thar Parkar, Nawabshah, West Khandesh Dharwar and Kathiawar. Fodder supply generally adequate. Agricultural stock is sufficient and cattle are in good condition. Supply of water for drinking sufficient. Water for irrigation deficient in Thar Parkar and adequate elsewhere. The prices of food-grains have slightly risen in Karnatak and are generally steady elsewhere.

KAIRA.

Rabi crops were damaged by rats in Matar taluka. Harvesting of pulses and tobacco continues. Fodder-supply is adequate. Cattle are in good condition. Drinking water-supply is sufficient. Water for irrigation is adequate. Price of bajri 7, of jowari 121 and of hill-millets 11 seers per rupee. Quantity of jowari purchasable per rupee at Kaira 34 and of bajri 56 per cent. less than normal.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

Mortality from plague in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency during the week ending 26th January, 1918 occurred as follows:—Bombay City, 16; Ahmedabad City, 36; Gogo, 46; other places in Ahmedabad City, 1,168; Kaira District, 633; Panch Mahals District, 111; Broach City, 24; other places in Broach District, 75; Surat City, 51; other places in Surat District, 69; West Khandesh District, 130; East Khandesh District, 252; Kalyan, 4; other places in Thana District, 24; Satara District, 379; Nasik District, 148; Ahmednagar District, 68; Poona City, 221; other places in Poona District, 143; Sholapur City, 22; other places in Sholapur, Sholapur City, 22; other places in Sholapur, District, 172; Kolaba District, 14; Ratnagiri, 8; Vengurla, 4; other places in Ratnagiri, 1; Belgaum District, 170; Hubli City, 5; other places in Dharwar District, 174; Kanara District, 1; Karachi City, 2; Larkana District, 12; Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States, 227; Bhor State, 8; Aflalkote State, 4; Mandvi, 7; Tuna, 3; other places in Cutch State, 32; Cambay State, 6; Bhavnagar City, 4; Mangrol, 4; Jafrabad, 4; Porbandar, 7; Jamnagar, 32; Sahaya, 3; other places in Kathiawar Agency, 480; Surat Agency, 6; Satara Agency, 16; Bijanur Agency, 35; Mahi Kantha Agency, 100; Palanpur Agency, 65; Rewa Kantha Agency, 58. Total 5,333.

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Century Building, Hornby Road, Fort, **BOMBAY.**

INDIANS AND B. E. AFRICA.

REFUSAL TO ADMIT BARRISTER.

NO ACTION TO BE TAKEN

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 6.

A meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council was held this morning at the Government House, the Lieutenant-Governor presiding.

In reply to a question by Raizada Ram requesting the Government to state whether any enquiry has been instituted by the Government as to the causes whereby two Punjabi Barister, Messrs. Ghulam Rasul and Badruddin were precluded from landing at Mombassa and if so with what results, the Government replied:—

"No enquiry has been instituted by the Punjab Government into the causes whereby they were precluded from landing at Mombasa, but the Punjab Government addressed the Government of India representing that a reference on their behalf should be made to the Government of British East Africa. In reply the Government of India stated that they had already explained matters to provincial commissioners of Mombasa and asked that the barristers might be allowed to land. The Governor of the Colony, however, expressed his regret that he could not accede to the request. The Government of India then informed the Punjab Government that they felt unable to take any further action as they could not interfere with the discretion of British East African authorities in such a matter especially in time of war. In the circumstances it is not proposed to make any further enquiry."

After interpellations Mr. Lumsden introduced a Bill to amend the Punjab Municipal Act to provide for the imposition of a terminal tax. The Bill was taken into consideration and passed.

Mr. Craik then presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to restrict the movements of habitual offenders in the Punjab. The Bill was then taken into consideration and a discussion followed, several members, both elected and nominated, vigorously opposing the bill. Several amendments were moved by Mr. Fazli Hussain. Consideration of the amendments was not finished when the Council adjourned till to-morrow.

ASST. ENGINEERS IN P. W. D & RAILWAYS.

RECRUITMENT FOR INDIANS IN 1918.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 6.

The Secretary of State for India in Council has decided under the existing conditions to appoint no European as Assistant Engineer in the Indian Public Works and State Railways Departments in 1918. Applications for appointments will, however, be accepted from natives of India. They should be submitted on the prescribed form and addressed to the Secretary, Public Works Department, India Office, Whitehall, London in sufficient time to reach him by the 31st March. The detailed rules will be reproduced in the "Gazette of India" of the 9th February 1918. The essential conditions of qualification are (a) that candidates must have attained the age of 21 and not attained the age of 24 years on the 1st July 1918, except those not exceeding 27 years of age who have performed naval or military service who will be granted certain concessions in this regard, and (b) that candidates are in possession of such diplomas or distinctions in engineering as may be accepted by the Secretary of State. A list of the degrees which are accepted is appended to the rules referred to.

SUDDEN DEATH OF COLLEGE PROFESSOR.

TRAGIC INCIDENT AT WILSON COLLEGE.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Dadabhoy Cursetji Kateli, Professor of Mathematics at the Wilson College, which occurred yesterday morning under painful circumstances. Mr. Kateli was as usual engaged in his professorial work at the College yesterday morning, when he suddenly dropped down and expired immediately after, probably from failure of the heart.

Mr. Kateli was a Graduate of the University of Bombay, and had been a professor at the Wilson College for over 30 years, where his father, the late Mr. Cursetji Kateli, had also been a professor. Mr. Dadabhoy was 65 years of age at the time of his death and was held in high esteem by the staff and the students.

NOAKHALI LOOTING CASE.

REPARATION WITH FINES COLLECTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 6.

The Noakhali special tribunal has delivered judgment in the Bhowaniganj hat looting case. Of 22 original accused 3 were discharged during trial and 4 have been acquitted. The remaining fifteen accused have been convicted under section 395 I. P. C. (Dacoity) two being sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six years and fines of Rs. 100 each or in default rigorous imprisonment for one year more, and 13 to rigorous imprisonment for five years and a fine of Rs. 75 each or in default rigorous imprisonment for nine months more. Out of the fines, if realised Rs. 1,000 has been ordered to be paid to the shopkeeper and the balance to two others.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Issue of 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months' Treasury Bills.

The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised by the Government of India to issue **Treasury Bills** for three, six, nine and twelve months.

2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows:—

For three months' Bills Rs. **98-12-0** per cent representing an annual yield as interest of 5·0633 per cent.

For six months' Bills **Rs. 97-8 per cent** representing an annual yield as interest of 5.1282 per cent.

For nine months' Bill **Rs. 96 per cent** representing an annual yield as interest of 5.5555 per cent.

For twelve months' Bills **Rs. 95 per cent** representing an annual yield as interest of 5.2631 per cent.

4. Bills will be repayable at maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in the Bill will be paid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the head offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras;

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karachi Branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th per cent on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognised broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks,

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week, and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

FORM OF BILL.

This Treasury Bill entitles.....

or order to the payment of Rs.....at the Bank of Bengal / Bombay / Madras

out of the revenues of the Government of India on the.....

day of.....1918.

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Worli Laboratory Bombay.

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BATLIWALLA, WORLI, BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 7.

The western disturbance has given light snow in Kashmir. It is passing far to the north, and is not likely to affect the weather in the plains, to any appreciable extent. Light rain is reported from Upper Burma.

Forecast:—An increase of snowfall in Kashmir.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 6th Feb. 1918.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.:

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.902 Inches
Temperature of Air	71.7 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	63.0 „
Dew Point	57.8 „
Relative humidity of Air	0.622 „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	0.0 „
Maximum temperature of Air	80.3 „
Minimum do.	61.3 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	N, ENE, WNW, NNW.
Movement of Wind do: do:	120 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Week.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	Feb	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Feb		h.	m.	ft.	in.
Thur.	7	m	6 39	24	3	7	m	1	55	22	1
			9 3a	28	0			1	43a	17	8
Fri.	8	m	8 9	24	9	8	m	3	4	21	1
			9 47a	27	3			2	14a	16	9
Sat.	9	m	9 20	25	9	9	m	3	54	19	10
			10 26a	23	6			3	20a	15	10
Sun.	10	m	10 14	26	11	10	m	4	34	18	6
			11 3a	22	6			4	23a	15	1
Mon.	11	m	11 3	28	0	11	m	5	12	17	2
			11 45a	30	2			5	8a	14	7
Tues	12	m	11 51	18	10	12	m	5	50	16	0
								5	51a	14	6
Wed.	13	m	0 18	30	6	13	m	6	29	15	3
			0 38	29	3			6	32a	14	11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Feb.	Sunrise.	Sunset
7	(Thursday)	7h. 10m.	6h 35m
8	(Friday)	7h. 10m.	6h. 35m.
9	(Saturday)	7h. 10m.	6h. 36m.
10	(Sunday)	7h. 10m.	6h. 36m.
11	(Monday)	7h. 10m.	6h. 37m.
12	(Tuesday)	7h. 9m.	6h. 37m.
13	(Wednesday)	7h. 9m.	6h. 37m.

Phases of the Moon:—

		d.	h.	m.
Last Quarter	Feb. 1918:	4	1	22.0 p.m.
New Moon	„	11	8	34.0 p.m.
First quarter	„	18	6	26.0 p.m.
Full Moon	„	26	3	46.0 a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 7th February 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in considerable defect. Night temperature is below normal in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is much drier than usual. Temperature is slighly below normal during the day and moderately in defect at night.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies have cleared in Sind and have become lightly clouded in Rajputana. The air continues very dry except in lower Sind. Night temperature is in moderate defect everywhere.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear and humidity continues below normal. Day temperature is below the average in Central India West; night temperature continues in defect everywhere, the deficiency ranging up to 14 deg. at Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear and the air is generally drier than usual. Temperature is below normal both by day and night in the northern half of the division.

The Konkun.—Skies are clear. Temperature and humidity are about normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal in the north Bombay Deccan. Day temperature is in slight defect in south Hyderabad; night temperature is lower than usual at Malegaon and Ahmednagar.

General Remarks.—The unsettled conditions in the north-west are extending eastwards and cloud has appeared in Rajputana, and the United Provinces. The air continues very dry in the northern half of the reporting area.

Dry weather appears likely except possibly in the extreme north.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8, a m. on THURSDAY, the 7th of February 1918.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Atmo-dity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall; Past 24 hours.	Total 1st Nov. to date.	Departure 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	71	..	3.56	—4.24
Do. (8th Feb)	71	50.0				
Jask	73	56.3	77	..	2.48	—0.15
Do (6th Feb.)	73	54.6	62	..	2.49	—0.11
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (6th Feb)	77	60.3	57	..	0.16	—2.00
PUNJAB—						
Multan	77	44.9	44	..	0.08	—0.79
Rawalpindi	61	39.1	66	..	4.59	+0.00
Lahore	71	39.3	69	..	0.15	—1.62
Hissar	71	37.9	51	..	0.49	..
Ambala	71	40.3	58	..	1.14	—1.58
Delhi	69	46.5	48	..	0.53	—1.24
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	70	44.1	45	..	1.00	—0.04
Mainpuri	71	44.1	54	..	0.52	—1.09
Jhansi	74	42.4	45	..	0.09	—1.66
Cawnpore	71	46.2	58	..	0.42	—0.83
Allahabad	73	40.3	46	..	0.39	—1.14
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	74	39.4	31	..	0.02	—0.61
Karachi	74	53.9	75	..	0	—0.93
Ajmer	71	40.2	32	..	0.35	—0.64
Jalpore	73	42.4	47	..	0.23	—0.69
Kotah	75	45.6	48	..	0	—0.57
Mount Abu	64	45.9	29	..	0.12	—0.93
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	77	41.7	47	..	0	—0.89
Dwarka	73	54.7	56	..	0	—0.22
Veraval	83	57.8	21	..	0	—0.41
Rajkot	81	39.7	37	..	0	—0.38
Bhavnagar Para	82	48.2	50	..	0	—0.35
Surat	87	52.7	59	..	0	—0.25
Ahmedabad	82	54.8	27	..	0	—0.23
Deesa	82	43.9	39	..	0	—0.36
Neemuch	74	42.	35	..	0	—0.58
Indore	76	45.1	36	..	0	—0.49
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	73	41.9	62	..	0.96	—0.64
Saugor	73	48.	29	..	0	—1.48
Hoshangabad	77	46.4	48	..	0.01	—.28
Khandwa	80	48.5	19	..	0.04	—1.51
Akola	88	51.9	33	..	0.13	—1.35
Amraoti	86	48.1	10	..	0.03	—1.45
Nagpur	84	52.5	30	..	0.16	—1.51
Chanda	88	58.2	58	..	0.07	—1.26
Raipur	..	..	..	..	..	..
KONKAN—						
Bombay	80	64.8	75	..	0	—0.54
Ratnagiri	83	65.3	67	..	0.99	+0.33
Marmugao	82	69.5	91	..	5.95	+4.78
Karwar	85	65.1	92	..	1.10	—0.89
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	85	48.6	27	..	1.40	+0.68
Ahmednagar	85	52.7	32	..	3.00	+1.82
Poona	86	52.7	57	..	3.37	+2.77
Sholapur	89	64.2	43	..	0.65	—0.83
Bijapur	87	66.7	49	..	1.11	—0.09
Belgaum	86	56.7	65	..	5.69	+3.77
Aurangabad	86	53.1	30	..	0.38	—0.71
Nizamabad (Indur)	90	62.2	64	..	0.14	—0.72
Hyderabad	84	62.4	73	..	2.29	+0.98
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	87	70.9	54	..	2.41	—0.94
Calicut	85	71.1	79	..	7.27	+1.00
Cochin	88	73.9	67	..	15.31	+6.63
Colombo	82	70.2	85	..	19.59	—2.21
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	81	64.3	82	..	12.19	+5.90
Bellary	90	65.7	42	..	2.72	+0.53
Cuddapah	87	64.6	70	..	5.44	+0.75
Madras	84	69.4	84	..	27.74	+0.14
Bangalore	83	55.8	73	..	2.41	—1.22
Coimbatore	87	59.5	73	..	7.12	+2.09
Trichinopoly	89	66.0	68	..	7.01	—0.55
Negapatam	81	67.0	76	..	36.91	+8.24

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 7th February, 1918, was 30.136 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 32 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 32 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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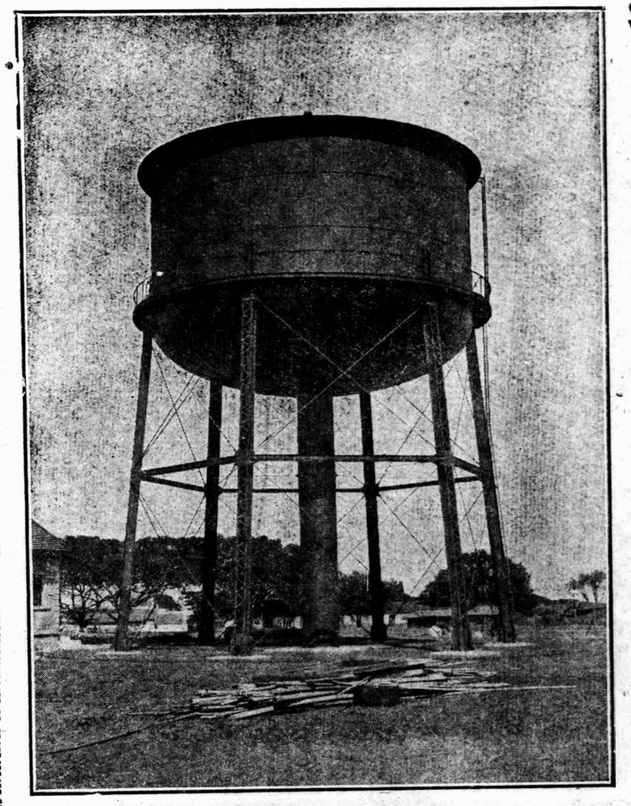

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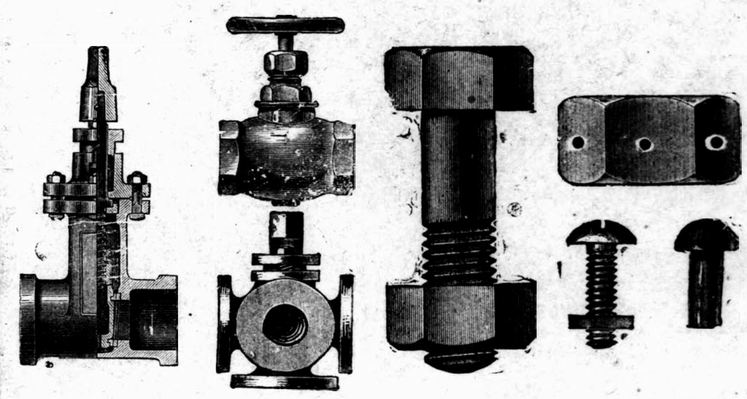

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Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co. Ltd., by BENJAMIN GUY HORNIMAN, at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medows Street, Bombay.